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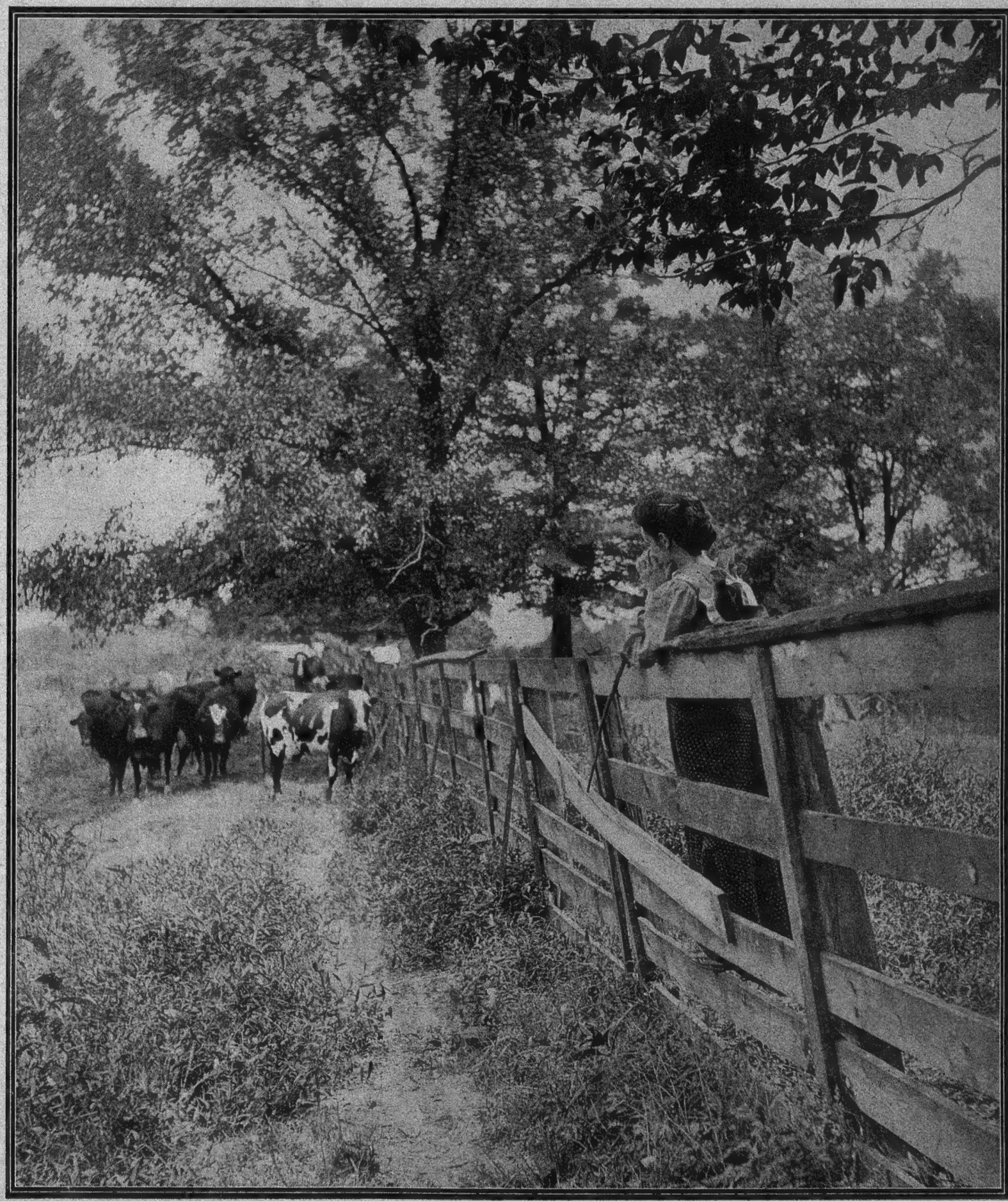

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Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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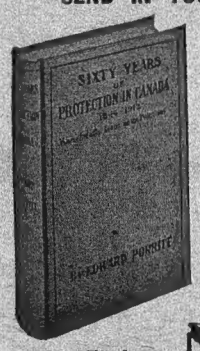

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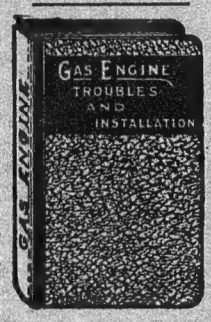

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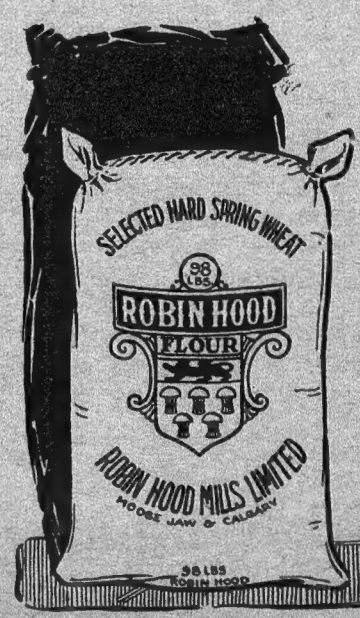

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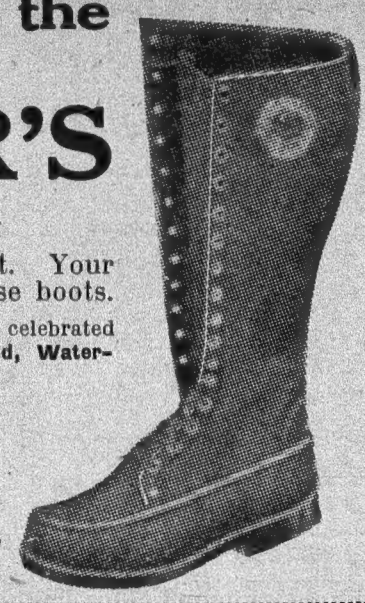

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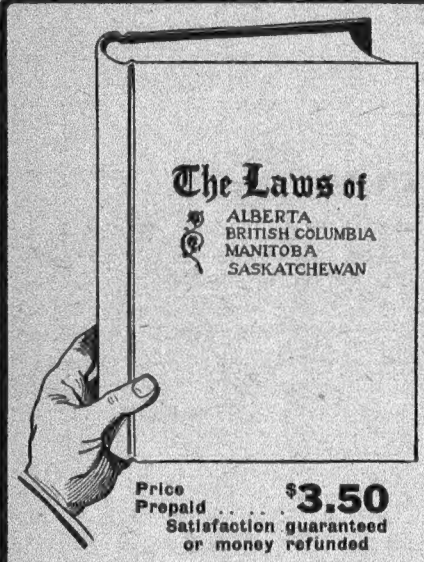

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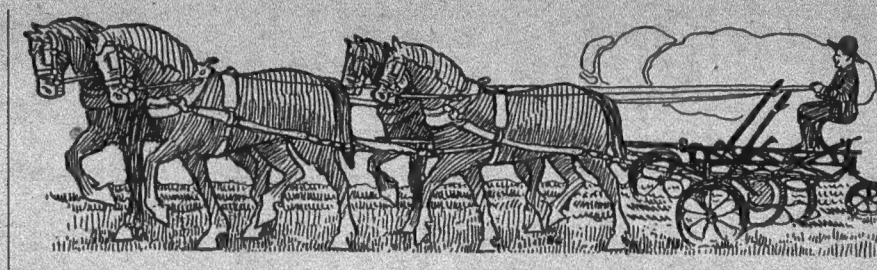

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Our Ottawa Letter

Rogers Retires—C.N.R. Deal Under Debate—Soldiers Vote Bill Revised
(By The Guide's Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, August 24.—The week in parliament is drawing to a close with everybody more or less "in the air" in regard to immediate and future developments. It has been one of the most eventful weeks in this most remarkable of all parliamentary sessions. The chief event of course has been the official announcement of the retirement of Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works from the goverment. For the first time in about eighteen years the genial 'Bob" is deprived of the task of administering a portfolio (Federal or Provincial) and is denied the privilege of attendance at cabinet councils. Mr. Rogers' decision to resign was undoubtedly due to his opposition to the Union government plans of Sir Robert Borden. Knowing that his elimination would be insisted upon Mr. Rogers decided to make a grand stand play and resigned, incidentally accusing his leader of indecision in connection with the administration of the business of the country. Opinions differ as to the role he will play but there are those who assert that opposition to Union government which was voiced in the house last night by Col. J. A. Currie is but the beginning of a filibustering campaign within the ranks of the Conservative party which may lead to serious consequences. Friends of the ex-minister assert that he can, if he desires, organize a revolt that would make it impossible for a Union government to command a majority provided it is opposed by the great majority of Liberals.

Col. Currie's chief objection to the government proposal seems to be on account of the part Sir Clifford Sifton has taken in the negotiations. He asserted that the soldiers at the front would not vote for a Union government brought about throught the influence of a man who had squeezed one million francs out of the French government for whom Canadians are fighting in a horse deal. The discussion occurred in connection with the consideration of the Military Voters' Bill and Col. Currie was objecting because the words "government" and "opposition" would appear on the ballot paper instead of the party names.

W. E. Knowles, of Moose Jaw, added a satirical note by saying: "In justice to Sir Clifford Sifton, the sum of money which he made out of the French government was made in a horse trade, and it was a well laid down policy of this government that the finer rules and principles of life do not prevail with regard to horse trading. This was shown in the King's county horse deals. With regard to the money Sir Clifford Sifton made we must remember that fact and judge him as we would judge any other man desiring to make money as a horse trader." (general laughter.)

Soldier Vote Bill

In the house the discussions have

Continued on Page 27

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Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off—no pain

For a few cents you can get a small bottle of the magic drug freezone recently discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Just ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. Apply a few drops upon a tender, aching corn and instantly, yes immediately, all soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn so loose that you lift it out, root and all, with the fingers.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, August 29, 1917

THE END IS NOT YET

James W. Gerard, formerly American ambassador to Germany, has written a book giving his experiences and impressions with regard to the war. Had it been written by anyone except Mr. Gerard it might not call for comment. The fact, however, that he was American ambassador in Berlin for a year previous to the war, that at the outbreak of hostilities the affairs of the allied nations in Germany were handed over to him, and that for the first two and a half years of the conflict he was in close contact with the internal affairs of Germany, makes him perhaps the best authority in the allied nations as to present conditions in the countries with which they are at war. His book is now appearing in serial form in several papers in Canada and the United States. The foreword contains a summing up of present conditions in Germany. It would, as he explains, have formed the last chapter of the book, except that he wants to bring home to the people of the United States and Canada the gravity of the situation.

Mr. Gerard states that the military and naval power of the German Empire is unbroken. Of the 12,000,000 men who have been called to the colors by the Kaiser, 1,500,000 have been killed and 500,000 permanently disabled. About 500,000 are prisoners of war, and another 500,000 are normally on the wounded and sick list each day. This leaves at all times about 9,000,000 effectives under arms, with at least 400,000 coming of military age in Germany every year. With their experience in the struggle since 1914, both officers and men are more skilled and efficient warriors than ever before. Mr. Gerard scouts the idea of a revolution in Germany. He explains that the German nation is not one which makes revolutions. They live in a country which for centuries was the theatre of devastating wars, and they readily submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which has promised them security, riches and the dominion of the world. There will be scattered riots in Germany, but no simultaneous uprising of the whole people. The officers of the army are devoted to the ideals of autocracy and this makes a revolution in the army impossible, while at home there are only boys and old men, easily kept in subjection by the police.

As to the possibility of the Germans being starved into submission, he states that there is far greater danger of the starvation of the allies. With the aid of 2,000,000 prisoners of war, the old men, the boys and the women of Germany are cultivating every inch of their country, while arable lands in the captured territory in Northern France and Roumania are being farmed with an efficiency never known before in these countries. Most of the food produced in captured territory will be added to the food supplies of Germany, and though the people are suffering there is no possibility that the war will end because of the starvation of Germany. As to the financial breakdown of the Teutons, Mr. Gerard holds that though thinking Germans realize that the financial day of reckoning will come, owing to the clever financial handling of the country by the government and the banks, there is at present no financial stress in Germany. The knowledge that unless indemnities are obtained from other countries, the weight of the war debt will fall upon the people, makes them ready to risk everything in an attempt to win the war and impose indemnities upon the allies.

Mr. Gerard holds that the gravity of the situation is increased by the submarine peril and by the danger of Russia breaking up into civil wars or becoming so ineffective that German troops in large numbers may be withdrawn from the eastern front and opposed to the allied armies in the west. From his intimate knowledge of the men who are at present conducting the affairs of Germany, he affirms what the allies have all along contended, that it has been the plan of the Prussian militarists to defeat the nations of Europe one by one and then to turn their attention to America. With the resources of Europe in men, munitions and ships at the disposal of Germany a landing would be effected in Central or South America and the war continued until German domination was paramount throughout the western hemisphere. The aims of the junkers are being supported by the people, who have been stirred up by their professors, pedagogues and clergy to a white pitch of hatred against Russia, England and now against the United States. In calling upon Americans to exercise ruthless realism in winning the war, Mr. Gerard states that unless Germany is beaten every nation will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp until German autocracy either brings the whole world under its domination or is forever wiped out as a form of government.

A SQUARE DEAL ALL ROUND

Wars are not won by flesh and blood alone. Success on the modern battlefield largely depends on the abundance and efficient use of war material. A strong win-the-war policy does not consist alone in drafting a number of men from civil life and sending them overseas to reinforce the Canadian units at the front. It consists of supplying the maximum number of men and the maximum amount of food, munitions and other war materials. It is just as important that the material and money resources of the country be further mobilized for war purposes as that a selective draft be made. The strength of Germany lies as much in the marshalling of her productive forces as in her system of universal military service, and her defeat can only be ensured by a similar marshalling of forces. In Canada we are still far behind European nations in this matter of national organization. We are even behind the United States who entered the war only last February. And while the war has been in progress and the Canadian troops have been filling the world with the fame of their courage and fortitude, influences have been at work that are making more and more difficult that unity of purpose so necessary in bringing the full force of our resources in men and materials to bear on the fighting line. There are reasons for the opposition to conscription that has developed in English speaking labor circles. Labor men are not pro-German. Nor are they indifferent as to the outcome of the war. They are dissatisfied with the conditions of labor, both before and since the outbreak of hostilities. They have seen the beneficiaries of privilege wax fat at the expense of the wealth producing classes and even when the threat of German aggression has been hovering over the country they have seen divided councils in high places, the subjection of war needs to party advantage and most important of all, they have witnessed the disgusting spectacle of war profiteers fattening on the necessities of the hour. They have borne their share of the burden both at home and at the front, with no adequate voice in the conduct of affairs. Is it any wonder that they should demand that their sacrifices be met with equal sacrifices of the wealth owning classes? No successful win-the-war policy can be inaugurated without the removal of the grounds for the dissention that exists. Men can never be expected to give all they have—their lives—while the opportunity for the profiteers to add millions to millions remains. As Dr. Bland said in accepting the nomination for the partially labor federal constituency of Winnipeg Centre, "A square deal all round" is the only basis for united action. This means a square deal for the men at the front, that they may receive ample reinforcements; a square deal for the returned soldier that he may know that his sacrifice has not been in vain, and a square deal for the wealth producer that he may be assured that the product of his toil goes to help win the war, and not to enrich a few soulless profiteers. Equality and universality of sacrifice is the only basis for unity. This involves the abolition of profiteering, and the drastic taxation of wealth. To this must be added a more extensive control of the vital industries in order to secure greater co-ordination of the productive forces of the country. A win-the-war policy that submerges every other consideration except the conscription of men is as ineffectual as it is unfair.

NATIONAL ECONOMY

Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, has just floated in the United States a war loan of $100,000,000. It is announced that the rate of interest that will be paid on this loan will be 6.08 per cent. The additional expense will run the cost up nearly to seven per cent. This seems an enormously high price to pay for money when there are such large quantities of it in this country. It is difficult to understand why the Canadian government should be forced to go to the United States for money, and pay such a high rate on interest when there is lying on deposit in the chartered banks of Canada not less than $900,000,000 savings deposits, drawing interest at three per cent. while in the same banks on open account there is $450,000,000, most of which draws no interest at all. All this is the people's money. It is quite apparent that there is plenty of money in Canada and that the people are getting a mighty low rate of interest for what they have on deposit. Why cannot the government get some of this cheap money? We have in Canada the postal savings banks, about 1,500 in number, conducted by the Dominion government, and receiving deposits upon which three per cent. interest is paid. There is now practically $40,000,000 on deposit in these government savings banks. No effort is made to increase these deposits. This is not the fault of the post office department, but it is evidently a part of the government policy not to interfere with the chartered banks. Why could not the government afford to encourage deposits in the postal savings banks, and pay a higher rate of interest than is now being paid? It is not generally known, but at one time the government did pay higher rates of interest on deposits on the postal savings banks. Up until October, 1889, the rate of interest paid on deposits in postal savings banks in Canada was four per cent. On that date, however, it was reduced to three and one-half per cent., and in July, 1897, it was reduced to three per cent, where it has since remained. When the government is now paying between six and seven per cent. on war loans it is hard to understand why they could not pay four per cent. on deposits in the postal savings banks. If this action should be taken by the government and widely announced and deposits are encouraged, it would undoubtedly bring several hundred million dollars into the postal savings banks which could be used by the government for war purposes.

When any man tries to bring into Canada necessary articles that are needed in our daily lives the government meets him at the border and fines him heavily for bringing in these

necessary articles. If, however, a man comes in to buy up our vacant land and hold it for a higher price in order that he may take the profits out of the country, he is welcomed with open arms. The man who comes to help us is punished while the man who comes to plunder us is honored. What a beautiful system.

FIGHT OVER C.N.R. DEAL

The debate in the House of Commons last week over the purchase of the Canadian Northern Railway was strenuous. The opposition members, and even some members on the government side of the house, maintain that under the proposed system the railway will cost Canada too much. The government already owns $40,000,000 worth of the stock of the C.N.R. The balance of the stock, amounting to $60,000,000 is held as follows, according to the statement given to the House by the finance minister last week:—

Sir William Mackenzie, $10,000; Sir Donald Mann, $10,000; D. B. Hanna, $10,000; E. R. Wood, $10,000; R. J. Mackenzie, $10,000; Z. A. Lash, $2,000; Hon. F. Nicholls, $2,000; R. M. Horne-Payne, $2,000; Hon. H. W. Richardson, $2,000; W. J. Christie, $2,000; W. K. George, $2,000; British Empire Trust Co. Ltd., $324,000; John Aird and H. V. F. Jones, in trust, $1,000,000; Mackenzie, Mann & Co. Ltd., $58,614,000. Total, $100,000,000.

According to this statement, Mackenzie, Mann & Co. own practically all the balance of the stock, and of this company undoubtedly Sir. William Mackenzie and Sir Donald Mann are the two principal stock holders. It further seems quite clear that whatever the government pays for the $60,000,000 stock will practically go to these two gentlemen. It is very clear that the stock has mighty little value, just how little no one seems to know definitely. The system of arbitration proposed by the government on the surface seems fair. Of course it is quite possible that even under arbitration an agreement can be arrived at in advance as to the approximate price that will be paid for the stock. In the interest of the people of Canada it would seem only right and reasonable that the next parliament should pass upon the report of the Board of Arbitration. There is to be an election within a few months and a new parliament will be called early in the new year. In the meantime, the new government could assume control of the C.N.R. and the new parliament could pass upon the report of the arbitrators and decide how much money Mackenzie and Mann are to get for their railway. If the stock has no value, then the people should not be forced to pay anything for it. But the people of Canada want the railway and will support the government in taking it even though the price may be high.

THE STAMP OF SINCERITY

The trouble with most of the conscription talk in this country is that there is not enough sincerity about it. As long as conscription applies to the other fellow, many are strong for it. But when they have to get down to brass tacks and make a personal application of the remedy for national safety they fall down, at least too many of them do. Take for instance the case of Sir Clifford Sifton. Here was a man who when originally sent to Ottawa, pledged himself to the utmost to the alleviation of the economic wrongs of the farmers of the West. He had the opportunity of a lifetime. He could have been the Moses of Western Canada. Laurier would not have forgotten his election pledges of 1896 in the manner in which he did if Sifton had had the moral courage to stand by his promises to the West. But Sifton was found wanting. Sifton went to Ottawa a poor man. He was in the government a very short time when he blossomed out as a capitalist of the first water. Where did he get the money? Moreover, he wasn't there very long before he became owner of the Winnipeg Free Press, which paper he still owns. How did he get that? Recently this man Sifton appeared in Winnipeg and addressed the Canadian Club on conscription. It was a straight political speech, advocating in the strongest terms conscription of flesh and blood, but there wasn't one word of conscription of wealth or personal sacrifice in it. Sifton is too old to go to the trenches. Therefore he can talk. But he could easily have put the stamp of sincerity on his talk by making a personal application, and offering to give up some of his vast personal wealth. Why should young men, with all the hopes and aspirations for home and future, have to give up all, and life itself, while capitalists stalk about practically untouched, devising schemes whereby they can shoulder off the burden of the war debt on to the workers and returned soldiers after the war is over?

The "Twenty Years Ago Today" column of one of the Winnipeg dailies recently contained the interesting item that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been presented with a medal by the Cobden Club for his adherence to the principle of free trade. That was about the time the big interests were getting in their fine work on his administration converting it to the principle of protection. The "free trade as they have it in England" policy did not last long in the face of their activities.

The senate is being filled up in the usual way by our great men, worn out politicians, and men with the plutocratic instinct. Before he got into office, Sir Robert Borden, like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was very strong for senate reform. The only senate reform these two leaders practiced was to change the senate from one political shade to the other. A practical politician is a mighty poor reformer.

A SITUATION AND A SUGGESTION

Drying the Surplus

An old method of food preservation being revived in the time of need

We have all read enough on the need of greater production this year, but the surplus will be of little use if we do not take care of it. Every pound conserved for home use will release that much more food for the boys at the front and for our allies overseas who are lacking a great many things that we consider necessities. Of course canning will take first place in the preservation of food. After the cans and glass pars are full we will have to find some means of saving what is left over. The Asiatics carefully preserve any surplus fruit and vegetables and most of them never saw a self-sealer or air tight container of any description. They make the sun and fire do the preserving and dry everything in the fruit and vegetable line as well as meat. Our grandmothers preserved much in this way. I well remember the barrels of home-made dried apples we used to buy for the lumber camps at home. They were good too, much better than the commercial evaporated ones, at any rate we thought so then. In many of the European countries municipal drying plants have been established since the war began, community driers are operated in the more productive regions and even itinerant drying machines sent from farm to farm. Large quantities of dried fruits and vegetables have been shipped from Canada and the United States during the last two years and there is likely to be an even greater demand to supplement the concentrated food diet of the men in the trenches.

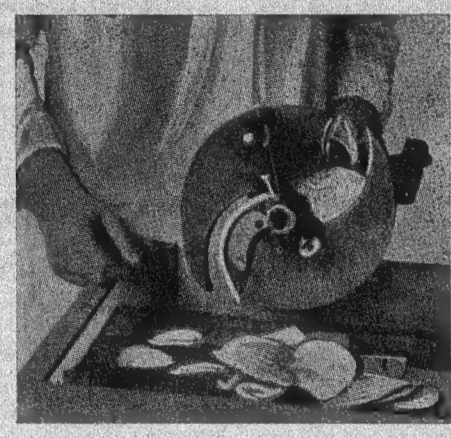

Fig. 1. A Handy Vegetable Slicer

Drying has several advantages. It preserves the food with no loss of flavor and it greatly reduces the bulk. A ton of green cabbage reduces to one hundred and fifty or one hundred and seventy-five pounds. The dried foods are simply the fresh ones without water. Soaked and cooked they are the same as the fresh product. There is another distinct advantage about dried foods they take so little storage space and require no special containers, a consideration when tin cans are at a premium and glass jars hard to get. Then one does not have to wait for a large quantity to preserve at one time. No matter how small the amount it may be spread on the tray and set in the sun or swung over the stove and dried with little or no trouble.

Preserving fruits and vegetables by drying may be done in four ways:

1.—By sun drying. Spread the prepared foods on trays made of wire netting and covered with wire netting to keep out insects and dry in the open air.

2.—By artificial heat. In the oven or on a special drying apparatus hung over the stove. See Fig. 3

3.—By an air blast created by an electric fan.

4.—By combining any of the above methods. Many find it desirable to start the process in the oven and finish in the open air.

The drying apparatus shown in Fig. 3 is simply a wooden rack fitted with a number of movable trays and the whole covered with wire netting.

Where one has good storage facilities for putting away supplies of tuber and root crops there is no need of drying these. But there are a great many things such as beans, peas, pumpkin and squash that cannot be stored and here is where the drying helps out.

Preparation of Products

Cleanliness is as necessary in the preparation of vegetables and fruits for drying as in their preparation for canning, perhaps even more so. To secure a fine quality of dried products much depends upon having the vegetables absolutely fresh, young, tender, and perfectly clean. If steel knives are used in paring and cutting have them clean and bright so as not to discolor the vegetable. The earthy smell and flavor will cling to root crops if they are not washed thoroughly before slicing, and one decayed root may flavor several kettles of soup if the slices from it are scattered through a whole bunch of dried material. High-grade dried "root" vegetables can only be made from peeled roots.

Blanching of vegetables is considered desirable by some housekepers, although it is not strictly essential to successful drying. It is claimed that the blanch gives a more thorough cleaning, removes the strong odor and flavor from certain kinds of vegetables and softnes the fibre.

In general most fruits and vegetables to be dried quickly must first be shredded or cut into strips, because they are too large to dry quickly or are covered with skin the purpose of which is to keep them from drying out. Foods that are to be dried should be exposed first to a gentle heat and later to a higher temperature. If the air supplied to dry them is too warm at first the surfaces of the slices become hard or scorched, covering the juicy interior so that it will not dry out. In general it is not desirable that the temperature should rise above 140 degrees Fahrenheit, and it is well to keep it slightly below that point. Inexpensive thermometers may be bought that will save a lot of speculation and worry.

The reason sun drying is supposed to give vegetables a sweeter flavor lies probably in the fact that in the sun they never are scorched, whereas in the oven or over a stove scorching is likely to occur unless careful attention is given them.

Judging The Product

Drying of certain products can be completed in some driers within two or three hours. The time required for drying vegetables varies. However, it can be determined easily by a little experience on the part of the person doing the drying. The material should be stirred or turned several times during the drying in order to secure a uniform product.

The ability to judge accurately as to when fruit has reached the proper condition for removal from drier can be gained only by experience. When sufficiently dried it should be so dry that it is impossible to press water out of the freshly cut ends of the pieces, and will not show any of the natural grain of the fruit on being broken, and yet not so dry that it will snap or crackle. It should be leathery and pliable.

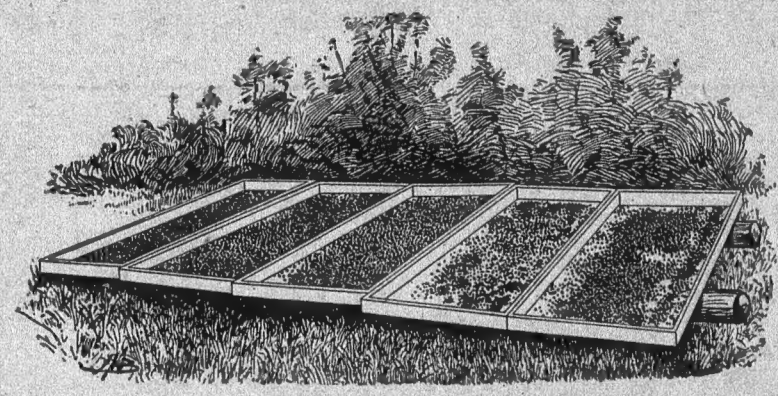

Fig. 2. Vegetables on Frames Drying in the Sun

When freshly cut fruits or vegtables are spread out they immediately bgin to vaporate moisture into the air around them, and if in a closed box will very soon saturate the air with moisture. This will slow down the rate of drying and lead to to the formation of molds. If a current of dry air is blown over them continually, the water in them will evaporate steadily until they are dry and crisp. Certain products, especially raspberries, should not be dried hard, because if too much moisture is removed from them they will not resume their original form when soaked in water. On the other hand, the material must be dried sufficiently or it will not keep, but will mold. Too great stress cannot be laid upon this point. This does not mean that the product must be baked or scorched, but simply that it must be dried uniformly through and through,

If one is to dry many fruits and vegetables a vegetable slicer is almost a necessity. They are very handy things to have in the house and any time and may be used for slicing tomatoes for pickles, oranges for marmalade and numberless other things. The price ranges from $1.35 to $1.50. The one with the "S" shaped blade is perhaps the most popular (See Fig. 1).

Apparatus for Drying

A cheap and very satisfactory drier for use over the kitchen stove can be made by any handy boy or carpenter from a small amount of small mesh galvanized wire netting and a number of laths or strips of wood about half inch thick and about two inches wide. The screen may be tacked directly on the framework to make the drying shelves, or the framework can be made to support seperate trays. By using two laths nailed together the framework can be stiffened and larger trays made if desirable. This form or any of the lighter makes of driers can be suspended from the ceiling over the kitchen range or over the oil, gasoline, or gas stove, and it will utilize the hot air which rises during the cooking hour. It can be raised out of the way or swung to one side.

Sun Drying

The drying of fruits and vegetables in the sun is a simple process if they have been prepared properly. In its simplest form such drying consists in spreading the freshly prepared slices or pieces on sheets of paper, or, if there is danger of the product's sticking, spreading on old pieces of muslin held down with stones. Bright, hot sunny days are chosen for this work, and a close watch is kept to see that no rain or dew wets the product. If flies and other insects are abundant, a mosquito bar is thorwn over the product. Once or twice a day the slices are stirred or turned over with the hand and the thin ones which dry first are taken out. Sun drying as much to recommend it, since it requires no expenditure of fuel and there is little danger of the product becoming overheated. Dust, however, gathers on the product, and especially certain insects which habitually attack dried fruits will lay their eggs upon it. These eggs later will hatch out, and the worms, or larvae, will riddle the dried fruits or vegetables, rendering them unfit for the table.

The Extension Department of the University of Wisconsin have issued the following instructions for drying fruits and vegetables.

1.—Use good material. The food should be as that selected for immediate table use.

2.—Work rapidly. All foods and vegetables should be dried as quickly as is consistent with good results.

3.—Slice large foods to get more drying surface. Small fruits, vegetables, some berries, mature beans and peas, and small onions may be dried whole. Larger fruitsn and vegetables should be cut so as to expose more surface for drying. The usual way of doing this is to slice them.

4.—Be sure food dries evenly. Food should be stirred frequently during the drying process. This prevents overheating and the growth of molds.

5.—Prevent dampness. Do not allow food to become damp during the drying process. It is better to bring food which is being sun dried indoors at night.

6.—"Conditioning." All food should be thoroughly dried before it is stored. It is best to allow it to remain in a dry place for several days, turning it frequently in the meantime; this permits more complete and effective drying. The process is technically known as "conditioning."

7.—Storing dried food. Store dry food in paper bags, boxes, tin containers, such as pails, and cracker boxes. These should be kept in a dry place free from insects.

8.—Save the cooking liquid. Soak all dried food twenty-four hours before cooking. Cook in the

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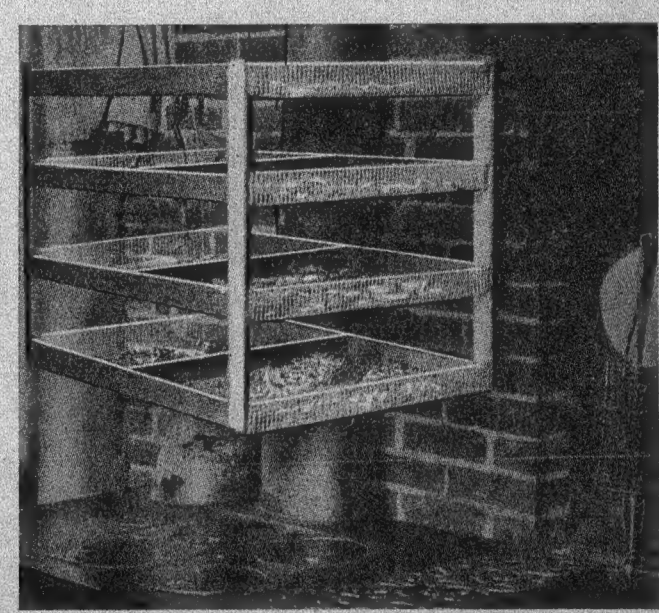


Fig. 3. A Home-made Frame for Drying Fruit or Vegetables over the Kitchen Stove

Co-operation in Denmark

III.---A Nation of Freeholders---Long Term Credit Furnished---Savings Banks

By L. Smith-Gordon and Cruise O'Brien

We have already alluded to the fact that in Denmark unlike most European countries, co-operative credit societies play only a small part in the movement as a whole. This is the more surprising when we consider the close proximity of Germany and the influence which the institutions of that country must necessarily have exercised on its neighbor. In this article we shall discuss the existing credit facilities of Denmark.

In the first place we must again call attention to the fact, which must never be lost sight of, in considering Danish economics, that the whole energies of the state have been devoted to the creation of a country of independent smallholders, and to a large extent the financial assistance which the government has given in this direction has compensated for the lack of credit societies of the usual co-operative type.

A Vital Cell in the National Organism

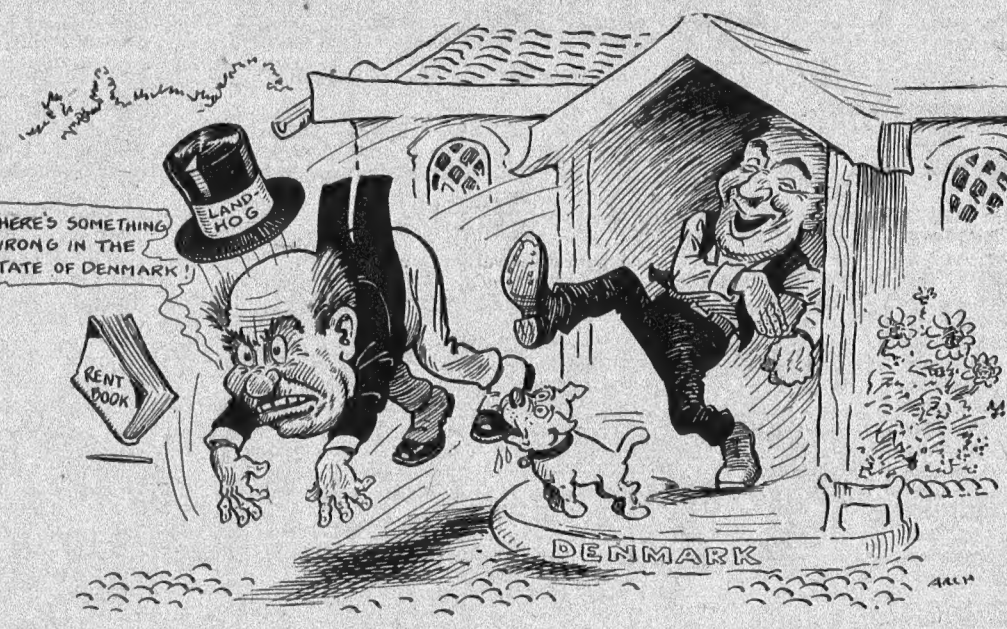
Of the whole area of Denmark at the present day we find that only 25 per cent. has any rent to pay; even the ecclesiastical tithes are being paid off by a system under which 70 per cent. of the money needed is loaned by the state and derived from a bond issue terminable in 55 years. Writing last year, M. Desbons says: "The unceasing process which places the land freely in the hands of those who work upon it has gone on without interruption throughout the 19th century; out of a rural population of 1,647,350 there are now only 125,000 laborers and servants. The peasant proprietor, owner of his holding, is now the vital cell of the national organism."

In carrying out the extensive system of land purchase the state has made itself responsible for a large amount of complicated legislation and also for a considerable financial burden. We need not here enter into the technical details. It will be sufficient to give an account first of the direct state aid which is given to smallholders by the law of 1899 and afterwards of the various mortgage associations, with more or less official encouragement which work together for the szme end.

The following account of the system of 1899 is given by a witness before the American commission in 1913:

"The state has put at the disposal of the people who want to start small farms some millions of crowns (one kroner or crown is equivalent to about 26 cents); it started with two millions and now it has been increased to four millions per year at three per cent.

"Only the very small farmers can get this state credit. During the period this has been working about 6,000 small farms have been established. The borrower has to fulfill some obligations, too, to get the loan, because the state is not giving the money away, and it wants some security that the money does not go to the wrong quarter. The idea was to assist the small farmer, who had previously worked for other people, to build his own home and to become independent. Therefore, the law says that those who have worked at least four years for other farmers can enter applications for a loan."



Of the whole area of Denmark only 25 per cent. has any rent to pay.

The Conditions of Long Term Credit

Loans granted in this way amount to 90 per cent. of the total valuation of the land. The minimum area which can be purchased is one hectare (about 2½ acres) and the price (including buildings, stock, etc.) may not exceed £360. The conditions which are imposed include an age limit—not less than 25 and not more than 50. The applicant has to furnish two guarantees of his respectability and capacity from persons of good standing; he must have worked at least four years on a farm and must have enough available capital to enable him to have some prospect of working the farm properly.

The most striking fact about the system is the method of repayment which is as follows: (Denmark and the Danes, by Harvey and Rappien) "During the first five years interest only is paid. Afterwards the total loan is divided into two parts, one of two-fifths and one of three-fifths. The latter section of the loan is converted into what may be called public stock and placed on the market with a state guarantee through the Mortgage Bank of Denmark. On the other two-fifths section after the first five years, during which he has only paid three per cent., the borrower must pay four per cent., and thus as the loan is reduced through repayments, these repayments automatically increase in proportion year by year. When the two-fifths section has been paid off in 46½ years, the three-fifths section is dealt with in precisely the same manner, the complete loan being repaid in 98 years."

It will be seen that in the issue of the government stock and in the provisions of a large loan payable by a system of amortization over a long period this scheme resembles the Irish system of land purchase, but the terms, especially the length of the period of repayment, are considerably easier. As an inducement to sell, the landlord of an entailed estate is allowed to keep 12 per cent. of the purchase price himself if he sells to his own tenants and 8 per cent. if he sells to outsiders—the remainder having to be invested in trustee securities for the benefit of the heirs of the entail.

Merging of Small Holdings Prevented

Small holdings acquired in this way cannot be cultivated in common or added one to another. They must remain small holdings. But in order to prevent landowners from selling poor land only to purchasers under this scheme, associations may be formed for the purpose of choosing and surveying suitable tracts of land and making a collective offer for them. Such societies receive assistance from the treasury on almost the same conditions as are granted to isolated persons, and any individual member of an association may also receive direct aid.

The total amount of loans granted in this way amounted in 1913 to about $6,000,000, and the cases in which the government had to resume possession owing to non-payment of annuities have been very few; the total loss was estimated in the hearings of the American commission at not more than $2.500.

Land Mortgage Associations

We pass now from direct state aid to consider the thoroughly successful semi-co-operative land mortgage associations which play a leading and unique part in Danish economy. These organizations were based originally on the Prussian Landschaften of which so much has been written in Canada and the United States, and they are a fairly faithful copy of them. They were first regularized in Denmark by a law passed on June 20, 1850, which granted them exemption from stamp duty on bonds and certain facilities in their proceedings against debtors. At the same time a certain amount of government control and inspection was made obligatory, as in Germany, and this, in the opinion of Danish experts, has proved most beneficial.

At the time when the first of these societies were established, money was extremely scarce in Denmark, and was frequently hoarded, so that it was almost impossible to obtain a loan even against excellent security. The mortgage credit societies through their treasury bonds provided a flexible and easily handled instrument of credit and exchange.

The method is as follows: A number of land proprietors band themselves together to borrow the capital they require on the basis of a first mortgage not exceeding 60 per cent. of the value of each man's property. When a new member joins the association and requests a loan his property is surveyed and valued. Loans are seldom granted for more than 50 per cent. of the value, although 60 per cent. is legal; these loans are not paid in cash, but in bearer bonds at various rates of interest. Such bonds, which are exempt from taxation, are secured by the collective liability of all the proprietors, each man's several liability being limited to the value of his own property. A small bond therefore enjoys the same security as a large one. At the same time by a law of 1861 permission has been granted to issue the bonds in series, so that the collective liability holds good only for the particular series to which the borrower belongs. The advantage of this, as M. Desbons remarks, is that "the number of members for whom each borrower bears liability cannot be indefinitely increased and new comers cannot share in the reserve fund created by the older members—which is only just."

Repayment of Loans

The reserve fund alluded to is created out of a small supplementary payment varying from two to five per cent. of the total which is placed on deposit and repaid when the loan is liquidated. The borrower also makes a contribution toward the expenses of management. The repayment of the loan itself is spread over a period of 60 years, and is effected on the amortization principle by equal half-yearly payments covering both principle and interest. The amount of these payments will of course depend upon the interest borne by the bonds; the purchaser has the option of taking bonds at three, three and a half or four per cent. and he will have to calculate the relative advantages of these issues not only by the rate of interest, but by the price of the bonds on the market—for he receives his loan at the face value of the bonds and thus loses in selling them if they are below par.

There are in all 11 of these associations, of which two will need separate discussion. In order to provide better facilities for marketing the various types of bonds issued by them the Royal Danish Mortgage Bank was established in 1908 to buy up the bonds and issue in their place a single type of bond of its own. This makes for greater clearness and security on the foreign market, and bonds have been sold by the bank to the amount of $100,000,000 at rates of three and a half to four per cent. The capital of this bank, $5,-000,000, was provided by the state.

Small Holders' Credit Associations

Of the 11 associations two are differently constituted from the others. They are the "Small Holders' Credit Associations" which were established by a special act in 1880 for the purpose of making smaller loans than were available in the case of the other nine. The lowest loans which were previously granted were $150 and great dissatisfaction prevailed among smallholders, especially in Jutland. The following account of the machinery of the bill is given in the proceedings of the American commission:—

"(1) Loans can be issued from $25 to $900 subject to the usual rate of interest and repayment.

(2) The association does not issue loans on property lying outside the district or on property rated at a higher value than $1,500.

(3) The government guarantees the quarterly payments (interest and amortization). It refunds the expenses incurred in valuing a property not exceeding $4 for every transaction.

(4) All certificates showing that a property has been encumbered shall be drawn up for a sum of 25 cents. (This is otherwise charged at $1).

(5) The government names and pays one of the two auditors belonging to every association."

The purpose of the government guarantee was to ensure that the price of the bonds should not fall in the market and as a result they have usually been one or two points above the quotations for the bonds of other credit societies. Loans are allowed up to 60 per cent. of the valuation on houses with farm land and 50 per cent. without land. The losses incurred have been negligible, amounting to only a small fraction of the accumulated reserves. The amount of maximum loan permissible has been twice raised by parliament, once to $2,000 and later to $2,500—although the amount is not sufficient to attract large proprietors, not only small holders, but shop-keepers and other townspeople in a small way of business have been largely benefited. The expenses incurred by the state (mainly in the revision of valuations) have amounted on an average to about $20,000 per year and the outlay has been fully justified.

Other Credit Societies

Mention must also be made of the Credit Society for Municipalities, established in 1899, which gives

Continued on Page 14

"Englander Schwein"

By George Eustace Pearson in the Saturday Evening Post

(Continued from Last Week)

Upon our return to this camp we were told by a friendly Russian in the orderly room that the post cards were being held there as evidence against us. We begged him to give them to us. He did so, and we had barely finished destroying them when a German officer accompanied by a file of men entered and demanded them. We explained that they had been destroyed. He would not believe us. We pointed to the charred ashes. He searched our bodies, our beds and the scanty furnishing of the hut, naturally without avail. The Russian orderly was severely admonished and our fire was cut off as punishment.

The treatment at this camp was uniformly bad. The next morning the Raus blew at four-thirty instead of five as was customary. While we were still engaged in dressing the guards rushed in, some with fixed bayonets, others with them gripped short, as with daggers. The leader wore a button, the insignia of non-commissioned rank. He gave a berserker of rage and charged furiously at an inoffensive Rusian and stabbed the poor fellow in the neck while his victim lay back in pleading terror with outstretched arms. And then, still roaring, he slashed a Frenchman who was walking past, on the back of the head. Going down the hut, he espied Harckum, of the East Lancashire Regiment, tying his shoes. Without warning he plunged at him and, striking, laid open the entire side of the man's face, splitting the ear so that it hung in two pieces. This was all quite in order.

The Torture of the Russians

The Russians, with the exception of a lucky few who received some from a Russian society in England, got no parcels, and suffered accordingly. They were more amenable to discipline than we were, and perhaps because of their hunger used to go out daily to work on the moors from daylight until dark. They were a cheerful lot, considering everything, little given to thinking of their situation and not blessed by any great love of country nor perhaps the pleasantest recollections of it, and to that extent at least appeared to be comparatively satisfied, even under ill treatment. Ill fed as they were, they used frequently to fall out at their work from sheer exhaustion, for which they would be returned to a point near the laager, were we were, for their punishment. By the Commandant's orders this consisted of forcing them to run the gauntlet of two lines of soldiers who jabbed them with bayonets if they fell into a walk—until the victims could run no more and dropped in their tracks. The Germans would then roll their eyelids back for signs of shamming, and if any such indications were shown they were jabbed again—and usually were, anyhow—until their failure to respond proved that they were unconscious.

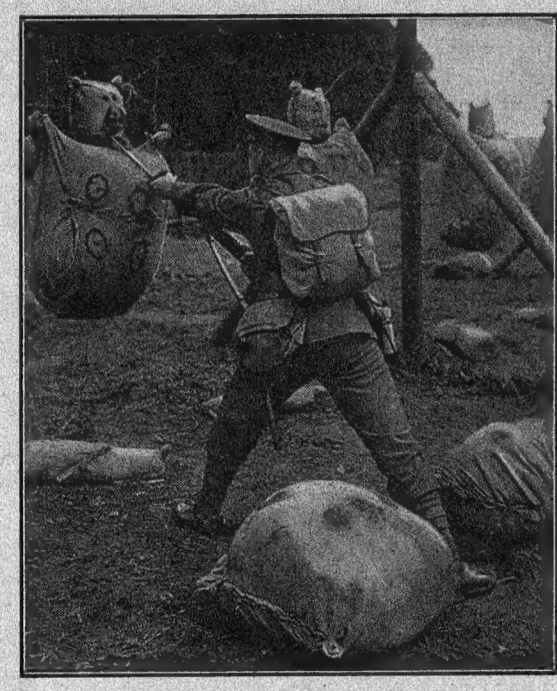
This happened with alarming frequency on a regular schedule, forenoon and afternoon, to all Russians who refused to work. On one occasion we saw six or eight of them laid out unconscious at one time in this manner. We wished to do something for them, but were refused permission. We had previously agreed that if we were awarded this punishment we would refuse to run the gauntlet and would let them do their worst There was no more heard of all this, but after that the Russians were punished on the other side of a belt of trees just outside the laager, where we could not see them, though their piteous cries could plainly be distinguished.

Three of the Russians broke away from this camp and finding themselves near the stores crawled in the window and stole a half of a pig. They were recaptured and after doing thirty days' cells were forced to work out the price of the pig at the rate of thirty pfennigs—or six cents—a day, which ordinarily would have been credited to them for the buying of necessities. And pork came high in Germany.

On another occasion a party of Russians arrived from another camp twelve miles away.

They said that some Englishmen there who had refused to work had been shot at until all were wounded in the legs.

We continued to receive our old friend, the Continental Times, here, and through it first learned of the Skager-Rack or Jutland fight, in which, the paper claimed, over thirty major British ships had been sunk, in addition to a larger number of smaller ones. The Times said it was a great victory for the Germans. The last we doubted and the first we knew to be untrue, since some of the ships they claimed to have sunk had been destroyed previous to our capture, nine months before. It was in the Times, too, that we first heard of Kitchener's end. We could not believe it, and for a month laughed at the guard's insistence on the story until one day a post card arrived from England saying "K of K is gone." That was a terrible blow to us.



Training for a Hand to Hand Tussle with the Hun

Some of our party of eleven British had been prisoners since Mons. And they were in a very bad way. The poor food, the lack of the fundamental necessities of the human frame, the terrible monotony of the continual barbed wire, the same faces round them, mostly unfriendly, all combined to have a most depressing effect not only upon their bodies but upon their minds. Many of them will never be of any use again.

Compared to Ladysmith, when that place was besieged in the South African War, the latter, terrible though it was, was far and away better than this, even if we did live on horse meat at the last in Ladysmith. There was a certain amount of vice here induced by the life. A kilted Highlander was accused of having fathered a child in a German family where he had been employed. We did not learn the facts of the case; but such, at least, was camp gossip.

Simonds and I had been planning on another escape ever since our recapture. So we kept on our good behavior, while we saved up food for the day. We had hitherto refused to work, as had the remaining Britishers. But in order to keep ourselves fit we finally volunteered to carry the noon ration of soup out to the Russians who worked on the moor. Our job consisted of carrying an immense can of soup, swung high on a pole from our shoulders, out to the workers, under guard, of course. Starting at eleven each day and occasionally resting, by permission of the guard, we were usually back by one o'clock. Each day we saved a portion of our food. We wanted twenty days' rations each, estimating that it would take us that long to walk to Holland. We specialized on concentrated foods from our parcels—biscuits, tinned meats, and so on. We had our cache in a hole, dug under cover of night, under the flooring of the hut. It was unsafe to keep it on our bodies or near our beds, as the guards were in the habit of calling the Raus at all hours and sometimes several times during the night. It might be at twelve, two or four, though it was never alike on any two nights in succession, except that they always searched us. We could see no reason for this other than to break our rest and perhaps our spirits. Certainly no one would carry any forbidden thing on his person under such surveillance. And they well knew we could hide anything we wished in other places, as we did.

The original Princess Pats fought without the support of such artillery as is now behind the lines of the Allies

A Special Brand

Each Saturday morning Simonds and I paraded for paint. We stood while a big Russian with a brush and bucket painted large red and green circles on our breasts, backs and knees. Thin stripes were also painted down the seams of our trousers and sleeves and round the stiff crowns of our caps. This was to mark us as dangerous characters. As such we received more of the unwelcome Raus attentions than the others and were the more wary in consequence.

We were busy opening our mail on one of those rare occasions, when Simonds gave a startled exclamation. I looked up and saw him gazing curiously at a small cheese which he turned slowly round in his hand. As I stepped to his side a guard came in. He hastily shoved the cause of his strange behavior into his pocket. When the guard had gone he passed me a letter to read. It was from his brother in Canada. "I received your letter all right and am sending you a special brand of cheese," I read—and understood.

We waited on tiptoe until night to open the cheese. It was one of the cream cheeses, so popular in Canada, no bigger than my closed hand. We gingerly unwrapped the tin foil and broke it open. To our great joy, in the hollow heart of it there was tucked away the tiny compass Simonds had written for from Vehnmoor just before our second escape. With it were four American quarters.

Not anticipating this good luck, we had exercised our ingenuity to construct a rude compass of our own out of a safety razor blade and an eyelet from my boot. It was within fifteen to twenty degrees of the true north. In addition we had a safety lamp, which one of the guards had long been looking for under the impression that he had lost it.

We now had our twenty days' rations saved up and took turns sitting up at night awaiting our chance. We spent two months in this manner, watching the wire and the sentries. But no opportunities offered. There were too many sentries, too many dogs and the laager was always too well lighted. So we determined to volunteer for work, figuring that they were so short of men that they would not lightly refuse us. It so happend that ten men were asked for that Saturday to hoe turnips on a near-by farm. The pay was thirty pfennigs—or six cents—a day. We volunteered and were accepted without cavil. They thought our spirit gone and that we had accepted the inevitable. We reasoned that if we worked hard while we studied the lay of the land we might be asked for again, could go prepared and make a break for it.

And so it fell out. We worked hard all that day, at the same time impressing the topography of the country upon our minds. At the close of the day we were taken to the farm for our supper of potatoes and buttermilk and then marched off to the laager, four miles distant. On the following Monday we were ordered to go out to the same place. Unfortunately we could not take our store of food. Its bulk would have meant our detection. In addition to the equipment already mentioned I carried two packages of tobacco, a shaving brush and a box of matches. Simonds had a terrible razor that would not shave, four boxes of matches and a small piece of soap. These were all our wordly possessions. It will be seen, that true to our British tradition, the shaving outfit constituted the most formidable part of our impedimenta.

We worked all day. And so did the rain. We knocked off for supper at eight o'clock. The three guards escorted us to the farm house, but after locking the front door went into an adjoining room

Continued on Page 15

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY MARY P. McCALLUM

UNIFORMITY IN SAVING

Although the Liberal convention recently held in Winnipeg has received so much criticism that we wonder if more harm than good has been done by holding the convention, certainly no one in the prairie provinces can be dissatisfied with this resolution: "Resolved that as a war measure and with the object of utilizing to the fullest extent the food value within the Dominion the federal government should take possession of all stocks of alcohol and the federal government should absolutely prohibit the manufacture, importation, exportation, storage or sale of intoxicating liquors within the Dominion of Canada."

When Food Controller Hanna first assumed the duties of his new position he told the women of Canada through the Canadian Women's Press Club that they, with the women of the United States must make up a deficit of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat for export to Europe. Mr. Hanna has estimated the total requirements for the Allies and neutrals in Europe to be 1,105,000,000 bushels of wheat. He estimates that the production in Europe to meet this demand cannot exceed 645,000,000 busheds. This means that the United States and Canada must supply the remaining 460,000,000 bushels. This means that the United States and estimated the surplus of the wheat crop in Canada and the United States would not exceed 300,000,000 bushels. This means that these two American countries must in some way make up that deficit of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Elimination of waste in the administration of household affairs, and the substitution of the coarser flours for white flours have been the keynote of Mr. Hanna's admonition. Restaurants and public eating houses have been ordered to observe two beefless and two baconless days a week. They have also been ordered to serve an alternative food made from the coarser flours as well as the plain white bread. No order has as yet been issued for the regulation or restriction of certain foods in private homes. Each home is a law unto itself as regards the conservation of food. The question is, how many heads of families will take the responsibility upon themselves of mapping out a campaign of conservation to apply to their own households. So far this is a matter of individual conscience.

It cannot be otherwise. Mr. Hanna is busy preparing an appeal to the housewives of Canada that they by substitution and elimination of waste in household administration do all they can to assist in this national saving of foodstuff for export. The average farmer's household wastes little. The service the farmer and his wife can render is that of substitution rather than saving. Canada needs more wheat, beef and bacon for export. By substituting other foods for these the farmer is rendering the service his nation most requires of him.

There is however, a national house-keeping administration which bears investigation. Shortly after the beginning of the war France was forced to refrain from the making of the expensive and extravagant pastries for which she was famous, because the food stuffs used in their making were needed for the making of staple foods. The same thing was found necessary in England. Yet the national house-keeping system of all these countries permits the wholesale manufacture of spirituous liquors thereby using millions of bushels of grain which should be utilized in the making of staple foods. Food Controller Hoover of the United States urges the women of that republic to save one slice of bread a day. There are twenty millions of homes in the United States so a saving in each of a slice of bread every day would materially add to the supply of flour and wheat for export. Yet the United States permits the destruction of millions of bushels of grain in the manufacture of spirituous liquors. Canada does the same thing. But in the United States the use of grain in producing liquor will cease next month. Not so in Canada. The grain used in the manufacture of liquor is absolutely destroyed. It is not made into a food for extravagant tastes but is actually destroyed as truly as if a match had been set to granaries and several millions of bushels of wheat had been burned. To ask already saving women to still further save that the grain grown on these prairies might be used for manufacturing liquor is the essence of inconsistency. It seems little short of irony to ask prairie women who assist in raising that wheat to save it for manufacturing liquor when the prairie provinces have adopted measures of prohibition.

Every woman's organization within the Dominion of Canada should memorialize the federal government in some such sentiment as the resolution quoted above until the government is so inundated with memorials and resolutions that it is glad to comply with the request. If this is too late a date to produce an effect on the present government then all leaders and parties who seek election to power should be asked by the women of the country to promise that immediately at the beginning of their term of office they will endeavor to bring into effect a measure calling for the total prohibition of liquor, at least for the duration of the war.

Women will have to bear the brunt of the saving and do the saving, and yet so little is heard of any efforts of protest at the inconsistency of the government which they are making. Not that women should object to saving! Oh no! But they should demand that the saving in the national housekeeping scheme should be consistent with the most patriotic family in the Dominion. The same care should be exercised by the national house-keeper, the government, that the millions of bushels of grain now wasted and destroyed in the manufacture of intoxicating liquor should be saved as that the humble house-wife should refrain from making the pie which her family so much cares for. Will the organization in your community be one that will assist in demanding the cessation of the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in the Dominion of Canada, thereby saving for the necessary export to the Allies in Europe the millions of bushels of grain now being destroyed in the manufacture of liquor. The Allies' cause rests on the strength of the demand.

MARY P. McCALLUM

On the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. Nature and man have united to make a beauty spot of what was not long ago scorched prairie.

FINDING SOME DIFFICULTIES

A lady writes that she is new to prairie life on a farm, having lived always in big cities in England and Scotland and would like a good recipe for pickling pork and a method for working up butter after taking from the churn. She says: "I am enjoying life on the farm greatly and have learned to milk, but I have not been able to get the butter just as it should be." Can someone help her?

M. P. McC.

WOULD THIS DO IT?

Some time ago I noticed a query as to how to link the church more closely to the rural community and I have not seen any response. In many districts the church and the people seem to be drifting apart. What is to be done? I recollect soliciting funds for the minister and in one home of workers we did not receive anything. "We are asked," was the statement, "to sacrifice and deny ourselves for the minister, but the minister does not sacrifice and deny himself anything. If we pattern our actions from the ministers we shall consider self first." How much truth there is in this statement the readers of The Guide will judge for themselves.

It really is amazing how content some ministers are to take charge of a field and let things slide along without making any effort to increase the membership or produce any other definite result. The object of paying these men is to preach the gospel to all men, not in order that the person who pays the money may thus have a hold on eternal life. I think that if a stipulation were made by all denominations that the minister must preach to at least 10,000 people in a year in order to earn $1,200, and as the number falls below that make the payment less in proportion, I think a vast difference would be shown in the energy displayed by the ministers. They would be persuading farmers to lend their home for a service during the week so as to get the message delivered, and thus closer connection of people and minister would be brought about.

Did our Saviour and his disciples make a bargain with the people that they be paid a sum of money in advance before they would preach the gospel to them?

C. H. G.

SIMPLE CLOTHING BEST FOR CHILDREN

The importance of infants' clothing cannot be over estimated. Remember that the new-born babe is not able to select its own clothing, nor is it able to protest when it is uncomfortable. Accordingly unless mothers possess a knowledge of fabrics many babies will be kept too warm or too cool. Miss Mary Robinson, of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, offers the following suggestions on clothing for children. Wool is better for conserving heat than cotton, because of the air spaces between its fibres. Cotten flannel is warmer than plain cotton materials for this same reason. The baby's temperature must be kept at about 98 degrees Fahrenheit. Therefore the material should vary according to the season. An abundance of the following garments are needed for dressing an infant: Shirts, bands, knit bands, petticoats, night gowns, slips, diapers, wraps, stockings, shoes.

Recently women have begun to realize that plain, substantial garments are better for children of all ages than the betrimmed garments which were formerly used. It is better to spend time considering whether a material will launder well and make a comfortable garment than to spend the time in embroidering, tatting and adding laces. Crepe makes an excellent garment for all ages. It is inexpensive, easily laundered and saves work in ironing.

Extremely long dresses for babies have been practically abandoned. The excessive cloth serves no purpose whatever. All garments, in addition to being plain, neat and comfortable, should in no way restrict the body movements. Rompers are especially recommended when the child begins to crawl or walk. Skirts hinder their freedom. Long skirts for women are unsanitary and restrictive; they are more so for children.

Clothes for all ages should be made so that dressing the child will be facilitated. Dressing a baby will be simplified by having "Gertrude petticoats," which fasten on the shoulder, and slips opening entirely down the back. If the proper thought and care were given to the older children's clothing, many children would be able to dress at a comparatively early age, thus assisting the mother very materially.

The cost of children's garments is not prohibitive, especially when they are made at home. Sane, substantial, inexpensive materials should be selected. Children do not need expensive garments. Their clothing must be changed often, and consequently several changes of each garment must be on hand.

If the mothers will determine the number of garments needed by the child, the problem of the child's wardrobe will not be great, and by purchasing materials in quantity will be much less expensive.

NEVERS

NEVER use a feeding bottle with a tube.

NEVER give medicine to make the baby sleep.

NEVER wake the baby except for nursing.

NEVER give teething powders. They are poison.

NEVER forget that the little baby's head needs support.

NEVER give the baby a comfort. It is a bad habit, for which the baby is not responsible.

NEVER let the baby's skin get red or sore in or about the natal cleft. Keep clean.

NEVER use a soiled diaper again before it is washed.

NEVER wean a baby younger than nine months, unless your family physician advises you to do it.

NEVER put the nipple of the baby's nursing bottle into your own mouth.

NEVER give the baby "loose" milk. Any milk that is not clean, cool and covered may kill the baby.

NEVER try any "Baby Food" without your doctor's advice. What suits your neighbor's baby may not suit yours at all.

HELEN MACMURCHY.

HOW TO CURE THE CRANKY FIREBOX

In regard to "Stinkweed's" stove, I would advise that she try the following mortar, using it in back of firebox next to oven and on top of oven. The reason her bread and cake burn on top is that the castings or wrought steel are too thin.

Powdered clay one part, sharp sand two parts, coarse salt half as much as of clay. Mix all together dry until thoroughly mixed and add water, making a stiff mortar. Plaster back of firebox and top of oven about ¾ inch, smoothing surface. Use fire clay if possible, although common clay will do.

W. G. GRAVES.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR No. 15

You have been spared an official circular for several weeks now, but it is inevitable of course that these circulars should be resumed sooner or later, and I trust that the contents of this one will be of particular interest to you and that you will see that it is communicated in some way or other to your members. The central office will not be in a position to supply you with extra copies on this occasion, but it will be published in full in The Grain Growers' Guide, probably the issue of August 29, and if you are not holding a meeting and cannot get it to them in any other way, I hope you will send out a postcard or short letter asking your members to watch the Alberta section on that date and read it over for their own information.

Since I last wrote you a number of matters which we had on hand at that time have been practically closed out, so that we are in a position to report on same. Our conventions of secretaries have been held at both Calgary and Edmonton. The attendance at Calgary was very fair considering the conditions under which it was held, about 130 secretaries from all parts of the province being on hand. Much good work was done, as I think our report when issued will show. The closing up of the hail insurance and other business prevented us from getting out this report up to date, but as much of the matter will be suitable material for winter discussions, I hope that the delay will be advantageous rather than otherwise.

Much of the discussion on the first morning was in regard to our official circular, annual report and other matters affecting the communication between the central office and the local, and a number of useful suggestions were offered which I hope to make use of before the winter season commences. I am also in hopes that the criticism and suggestions which were offered at our secretaries' convention may be but the forerunner of similar criticisms and suggestions from any or all of our local who find from their actual experience that the methods we are adopting at the central office can be made to give them additional service. Do not think that we are inclined to take such criticism unkindly, as we realize that while we are doing the best that our information will allow of we are still not in such practical everyday touch with members in the country that we can expect to anticipate or fill the needs of our members to the fullest possible extent without getting some assistance from them.

Livestock Shipping

The discussions on livestock shipping and co-operative work also led to good results. In the livestock shipping an effort will undoubtedly be made to lay before you more specifically the advantages of co-operative shipments and the advisability which has almost become a necessity, of shipping in this way. The situation which has developed in the livestock business in the last year or so indicates without any room for doubt that within the next year or two we have got to develop the livestock shipping business, either on a consignment basis or on a straight purchase basis at local points, the latter of course being the system that we have enjoyed (?) up to the present. There is no room for half measures. The two cannot exist side by side. Information will be sent you in regard to the situation in Minnesota and other states of the way in which their big stockyards centres are operated. I might mention also that on your decision in this regard depends very largely the question of a packing plant, owned by the farmers, since our information goes to show that unless sufficient hogs can be secured on a consignment basis a co-operative packing plant is entirely out of the question.

In the discussion on co-operative trading considerable progress was made, and a strong committee from our trading locals has been formed to consult with your central office and the Co-operative Elevator Company, with a view to working out a system which will give special attention and service to trading locals. Steps have already been taken to create an organization department with U.F.A. men in charge who will be able to give their practical experience and advice to such locals as are prepared to take advantage of same. Further developments may be expected in the near future.

Our Legal Department

Possibly we have hardly begun to realize it yet, but in looking back over the last twelve months it seems to me that the development within our organization has been of a very practical not to say ambitious nature. Without any special preparation to meet the increased strain, either in the locals or at the central office, we have undertaken and started out to give practical service which is a considerable step in advance of anything that we have ever attempted before.

On account of the fact that we have had so many things to attend to, I have not up to the present made any public announcement in regard to the development of the legal department authorized by our last convention. Nevertheless a considerable amount of work has been sent in and attended to and a number of important cases, from our point of view, have been brought to a successful issue. I do not propose to deal with them in detail in this circular as they would take up too much space and they will be dealt with fully in the report submitted to our next convention on this year's work. The number of inquiries is increasing however, both in number and variety, and it would seem advisable to give an outline as to what we are in a posito do in regard to the troubles of our members who may require legal assistance. Until the end of the year, or pending further announcement to the contrary, the following rules will apply in connection with our legal department: All inquiries calling for legal advice which come to the central office through the local secretary will be answered free of charge, replies being sent back to the secretary, who will in turn communicate them to the member making the inquiry. Members sending their inquiries other than through the local secretary will be required to certify as to their membership in the U.F.A., giving the local and name of their secretary with their inquiry and enclosing at the same time a fee of $1.00. The object in making this rule is that the service is primarily for the benefit of the local union and will be paid for until such time as it is self-supporting by the association as a whole. Correspondence handled through a local secretary is supposed to be read at meetings of the local, and in that way the benefit of the advice given will be at the disposal of all the local members and will be more or less of an education for them, carrying out the highest ideals of the organization as well as proving of personal benefit in individual cases. It is desired to encourage as far as possible the sending in of enquiries through the secretary of the local union, so that the service will reach the maximum of people at a minimum cost.

In some instances inquiries received here involved a follow-up system of considerable correspondence with the local, the party making the complaint and other firms and corporations. In such instances it stands to reason that the above regulations cannot apply, and that in cases which involve more than one or two letters in which to arrive at a definite decision, the local or party requiring this further assistance must be prepared to pay a reasonable fee for same, otherwise we should soon develop into the stage where one or two locals or individuals were occupying an undue proportion of the time of our solicitor. In cases which are brought to our attention in which we are successful in collecting claims against the railway or other corporations, the central office will from now on charge a small commission in proportion to the amount collected and the proceeds will go towards defraying the expenses of the legal department, through whom the bulk of this work will be done in the future.

As a result of our experience this year and in making our report to the convention in January next, I anticipate that we will be able to bring in definite recommendations for placing the legal department on a permanent basis, suggesting a permanent scale of charges and standard rules for the continuation of the work. I trust our members will realize that the present outline is only temporary and that permanent details can only be arranged as a result of additional time and experience. Meanwhile we can guarantee to them through the legal department of the U.F.A. the following advantages:

1—That the advice will be reliable and from a firm of good repute.

2—That any charges made will be reasonable and compare favorably with the charges for advice of a similar nature secured elsewhere.

3—That no farmer using our legal department will be rushed into court unnecessarily.

4—That he will not be committed to a court action unless he gives definite instructions to that effect, and even in that case he will be free to choose his own legal adviser even though the preliminary advice may have been taken through the U.F.A. legal department.

Meanwhile, in addition to local work, our solicitor is assisting the central office in the legislative and other work where need of such assistance has been so apparent for several years past.

Incorporation of Locals for Trading

For some time past the central office has been giving assistance to locals or districts desiring to incorporate under the Co-operative Trading Societies Act for general trading purposes. Between 30 and 40 locals have been incorporated in this way and the central office has given its services free. The by-laws and other details supplied, while workable and serving their purpose, have not been so complete and thorough as they might be, having been drawn up by myself without outside assistance or legal knowledge in such work. We have now received from the printers a finished pamphlet containing an explanation of the suggested by-laws, which are of course subject to modification by the local, and a complete outline of the steps necessary to take in order to secure incorporation, together with the necessary documents drawn up and ready for signature to complete the work. Any local or district desiring to incorporate can secure the necessary copies of this pamphlet which, with the necessary signatures and fees is all that is required by the registrar, thus reducing your work to a minimum. The charge for this work will be $10.00, which will be credited to the legal department.

In connection with the above charge, in case there are any who feel that we should continue to give this service free, I might say that an inferior set of by-laws alone secured from the registrar would cost $10.00, and I have been informed that certain of our locals who have secured the same service that we are now offering from local solicitors have paid from $25.00 to $50.00 for it. The by-laws have been prepared under our supervision, have been designed specifically to meet U.F.A. needs and serve the best interests of the organization.

The Ferintosh Local, No. 694, held U.F.A. Sunday on June 17 as they were unable to get speakers for May 27. The meeting was well attended and Rev. Mr. Ramsey, of Duhamel, addressed those present, both in the forenoon and afternoon, giving some very interesting views on the U.F.A. from a religious standpoint. Mrs. Ross, of Duhamel, was also present and gave a very interesting address, in which she explained very plainly the aims and objects of the U.F.W.A. A collection an ounting to $10 was taken up on behalf of the Military Branch of the Y.M.C.A.

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HIGHEST QUALITY.

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LOWEST PRICES.

W. J. Atchison, Pennant, Sask., writes: "I must say that I was delighted with the quality of your lumber. I could not wish for anything better. I submitted the same bill to another Company and the best they could do was $512.00 against your price of $384.00.

PERFECT CO-OPERATION.

C. R. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer, Primate G. G. Association, Primate, Sask., writes: "Car C. P. 109598 arrived O.K., and has given the best of satisfaction. Everything was in order, and the parties who ordered are more than satisfied. I am pleased to recommend the lumber our Association received from you, as being the best of grades and better by far than we have received from other Companies."

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THE

Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

OUR EXECUTIVE MEETS

Mr. Musselman, the central secretary, left Regina on August 18 for a two weeks' holiday, to be spent with his family at Carlyle Lake, but before leaving he authorized the sending out to the board of directors a report of the meeting of the executive, which was held earlier in the week.

At the meeting several matters of great moment to the members of the association were considered and a number of important decisions were made. For some time the association, through its legal adviser, George E. Taylor, K.C., of Moose Jaw, has been prosecuting a test case, involving the liability of railway companies for stock killed on the track. The far-reaching effect of a decision of this question is clearly indicated by the large proportion of letters from members to the legal department of the association relating to losses from the above cause; and it is worth pointing out that any victory which may be won by the association over the railway companies in respect to such losses will benefit non-members of the association equally with members, which should be a strong inducement for every farmer in Saskatchewan to come inside the association, as this service in itself is worth much more than the dollar a year which comprises the membership fee.

The case in question is that of Anderson and Eddy v. the C.N.R. The plaintiffs sued the C.N.R. for the loss of stock killed on the company's right of way, but the case went against them owing to conflict between the provincial and Dominion laws. With the assistance of the attorney-general's department, however, the executive is carrying the case to the highest courts for two reasons, one being to get a dependable interpretation of the law as it at present stands, the other to draw the attention of the Dominion government to the gross injustice which farmers and stock owners suffer at present. The trouble has been that owners of stock killed on the track have had to prove the liability of the company before a case could be decided in their favor. Recently, however, the central secretary and other western representatives interviewed the committee which is revising the railway legislation of the Dominion and received an assurance that the committee would recommend such changes in the act as would make an end of this, and would place on the company the onus of proving negligence on the part of the owner of stock killed or injured on the right of way. This, if carried out, will make a world of difference in favor of the farmer.

The Returned Soldier Problem

The case of the soldier returning maimed and broken from the war also claimed the attention of the executive. Public men in Canada, as elsewhere, seem largely obsessed with the idea that farming is the only occupation for the returned soldier worthy of serious consideration; whereas many—very many—will return who will have no taste, no aptitude, or no desire for life on the farm; and yet, equally with former farmers, these deserve and must receive consideration and assistance. The executive recognized this and passed a resolution of a very wide and inclusive character, impressing upon the government the urgent necessity for immediate action with a view to providing some definite and adequate form of assistance, financial and otherwise, which will enable returned soldiers to enter any business, trade, or profession for which they may be fitted, physically and mentally.

While on the subject it may be well to say that the patriotic spirit of the executive again came out in the decision to make a grant of $2,000 from the balance of the patriotic acre fund to the Y.M.C.A. overseas military service as a recognition of the splendid work this body is doing among our soldiers in Britain and on the battle front. Our women members, too, will be glad to know that a further grant of $250 was made for the purpose of carrying on the work of the women's section, which is proving so valuable to the association.

A resolution was wired to Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce, at the close of the meeting, calling on the government to apply "the same regulations as to export and equal control as to price" to wheat products as are applied to wheat. This was felt to be necessary in view of the fact that the authorities had first fixed the price of wheat and later placed an embargo on its export without the exporter first obtaining permission, thus enabling Canadian millers to sell the products of Canadian wheat in the United States market in competition with flour made from U.S. wheat purchased at higher prices. This action should do much to prevent the milling interests from feathering their nests through conditions brought about by the war.

The reports of the two departments of the association were highly satisfastory, that of the trading department showing that the sales for the month of July were greater than those of the whole of the first seven months of 1916. For this result the development of the lumber department under C. McElroy is largely responsible, this business having grown considerably during the present year. The work of the organization department, under Mr. McKinney, is also undergoing considerable developement and will be a source of increasing strength to the association. It will be seen from this resume of the business before the meeting that the executive is doing all in its power to safeguard the interests of our members as a whole, and ought to meet with an equal response from the farmers of the province.

S. W. Y.

LIQUOR ADVERTISEMENTS

"Whereas the S.G.G.A. has always strongly advocated temperance reforms, and whereas the recent temperance legislation of the Saskatchewan government is largely offset by the mail order liquor houses sending circulars through the mail, in proof whereof one member of this (Keddleston) association has produced 13 different circulars, therefore be it resolved that this Keddleston association urge strongly the central association to use all its influence with the Dominion government to have the carriage of liquor advertisements through the mail stopped."

The above resolution, passed by Keddlestone local, is one which merits more than passing attention. Whether or not it may be possible to deny the use of His Majesty's mails for the purpose above referred to, it ought to be possible to create a sufficiently strong sentiment against this method of defeating the wish and purpose of the western provinces to make it unprofitable for some of our large commercial companies to thus defy western public opinion in their prosecution of the liquor branch of their business.

J. B. M.

MUST CONSCRIPT WEALTH FIRST

At a recent meeting of the Wolverine Grain Growers' the following resolution was passed.

"Resolved, that we the Wolverine Grain Growers in meeting assembled do vigorously protest against conscription of men in any form, until conscription of wealth has first been put into effect.

W. J. LEE,
Secy. Wolverine G.G.A., Ltd.
Wadena, Sask.

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

The following is a list of contributions to the Y.M.C.A. Military Fund received at the Central since the last list was published:

Previously acknowledged, Lilydale G.G.A., $23.00.

FRENCH RED CROSS FUND

Centre Hill G.G.A.	$14.00
Tweedyside G.G.A.	63.40

BELGIAN RELIEF CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of contributions to the Belgian Relief Fund, received at the Central since the last list was published:

Previously acknowledged, $3,688.05; Forest Bank G.G.A., $14.00; Young G.G.A., $10.00; Traynor G.G.A., $11.35; Halcyonia G. G. A., $9.00; Surbiton G.G.A., $6.00; Lanigan G.G.A., $50.00; Balcarres G.G.A., $126.10; Balcarres G.G.A., $15.00; Langmeade G.G.A., $19.65; Howard Debating Society, $7.25; Cliftonville G.G.A., $16.33; Pearl Lake W.G.G.A., $47.00; Avonhurst G.G.A., $5.00; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., $20.00; Woodlawn W.G.G.A., $30.00; Heward G.G.A., $12.50; Thistle G.G.A., $168.25; Snake Bite G.G.A., $58.00; Chatham, W.G.G.A., $28.00; Thistle Local, $119.00; Holar Local, $1.00; Union G.G.A., $6.00; Macrorie W.G.G.A., $50.00; Togo G.G.A., $10.00; Central, $1.25; Bavelaw G.G.A., $20.00; Readlyn G.G.A., $20.00; Eagle Creek, G.G.A., $214.05; R. Ludlow & Sons, $50.00; Waldorf G.G.A., $69.00; Pearl Lake G.G.A., $90.00; Carnouski G.G.A., $25.00; Saltcoats G.G.A., $62.50; Marchmont G.G.A., $25.00; Mountain Chase W.G.G.A., $20.25; Meadow Bank G.G.A., $16.05; Lac Vert W.G.G.A., $50.00; Pangman W.G.G.A., $11.30; Flaxhill G.G.A., $52.30; Idaleen G.G.A., $11.00; Aberdeen G.G.A., $10.00; Maverick G.G.A., $4.00; Imperial G.G.A., $5.00; Harptree G.G.A., $13.50; Goodlands G.G.A., $25.00; Tiger Lily S.D. $26.45; Gapview G.G.A., $4.00; Surbiton G.G.A., $5.00; Silver Stream G.G.A., $16.80; Edam G.G.A., $47.60; Narrow Lake, G.G.A., $100.00; Kinistino G.G.A., $7.50; Parkbeg G.G.A., $33.00; Macrorie G.G.A., $53.98; Dahinda G.G.A., $40.00; Idaleen G.G.A., $315.75; Burnham G.G.A., $34.00; Wilbert G.G.A., $32.00; Truax W.G.G.A., $71.00; Carnduff G.G.A., $50.00; Narrow Lake G.G.A. (D. Wright), $5.00; Trail G.G.A., $18.15; Central, $1.00; Ruskin G.G.A., $31.00; Maverick G.G.A., $1.50; Quincy G.G.A., $90.00; Thunder Creek W.G.G.A., $10.00; Crestwynd W.G.G.A., $34.00; Narrow Lake Ltd., $5.00; Prairie Women's Auxiliary Lancer, $25.00; Pangman W.G.G.A., $15.00; Shaunavon G.G.A., $3.10; Elbow W.G.G.A., $25.00; Surbiton G.G.A., $5.00; Cardell G.G.A., $7.50; Rocanville G.G.A., $27.25; Langmeade G.G.A., $166.00; Maverick G.G.A., $2.85; McTavish W.G.G.A., $47.26; Spring Creek G.G.A., $16.65; Hafford Agricultural Co-operative, $50.00; Gledhow G.G.A., $60.00; Cardell G.G.A., $2.00; Minot G.G.A., $24.00; Poplar Park G.G.A., $550; Zealandia W.G.G.A., $30.00; Fox G.G.A., $15.00; North Gully G.G.A., $11.00; Jesmond, W.G.G.A., $25.00; Camberley G.G.A., $60.00; Mountain View G.G.A., $15.00; Maple Creek G.G.A., $32.30; Cory W.G.G.A., $5.00; Lena Rivers G.G.A., $41.00; Prairie Star G.G.A., $25.00; Kneller G.G. Ltd., $25.00; Normanton G.G.A., $32.00; Total, $7.153.82.

PATRIOTIC FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The following is a list of contributions to the General Patriotic Fund received at the Central since the last list was published:—Previously acknowledged, $7,496.19; Halcyonia G.G.A., $25.00; Bulyea G.G.A., $15.00; Bulyea G.G.A., $6.65; Newlands G.G.A., $5.00; Fartown G.G.A., $24.00; Elfros G.G.A., $53.00; Asuith Grange G.G.A., $46.65; Idaleen G.G.A., 63.50; Mountain View G.G.A., $15.00; Poplar Park G.G.A., $25.65; Hadsworth G.G.A., $10.00; Turvin G.G.A., $120.00; Asquith G.G.A., $100.00; Daisy Hill G.G.A., $20.50; Crocus Hill G.G.A., $25.00; Flat Lake G.G.A., $9.25; Lockerbie G.G.A., $25.00; Clair G.G.A., $19.00; South Beaver G.G.A., $131.50; Rayside G.G.A., $25.00; Crystal Springs G.G.A, $2800; Canwood G.G.A., $44.00; Perley G.G.A., $15.10; Standing Rocke G.G.A., $100.00; Simpson G.G.A., $10.00; Pizarro G.G.A., $27.00; Broderick G.G.A., $84.50; Rayside G.G.A., $15.00; Hoath G.G.A., $14.00; Parkside Co-op. Assn., $25.00; Parkman G.G.A., $21.00; Cliftonville G.G.A., $16.34; Broadview G.G.A., $22.00; Wright S.D., $7.15; Bisley G.G.A., $8.60; Miry Creek G.G.A., $57.25; Readlyn G.G.A., $10.00; Parkbeg G.G.A., $33.00; Brooking G.G.A., $50.00; Mountain Chase G.G.A., $64.00; Little Ville G.G.A., $5.00; Maryfield G.G.A., $22.50; C. Buckle, Craiglands, $20.00; Salem G.G.A., $8.47; Chatham G.G.A., $35.00; Total, $9,003.80.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

ONTARIO FARMERS ALERT

Farmers east as well as west are recognizing the necessity for combination and organization in order that other organized interests may not be able to take advantage of them. At a meeting of the municipal council of the township of Pickering, a few miles east of Toronto, held on August 6, the following resolution was moved by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Forgie, and carried:—

"Whereas all classes of labor, all classes of industry, with the exception of the farmers, are today organized; that they are ready at all times to protect their respective interests with the best of expert knowledge.

"And whereas many middlemen exist between the farmer and the consumer, creating a large margin of difference between the amount received and the amount paid in almost every article of farm production, the farmer being the great loser.

"And whereas the selling price of all articles produced by the manufacturer are determined by the manufacturers—the selling price of the products of the farm are determined by the middlemen, the farmers being the only business men who have nothing to say in respect to the value of their products, the result being the loss of millions of dollars annually to the farmers of this province.

"And whereas a food controller has been appointed, with great powers; all business classes that come under his perrogative with the exception of the farmer are organized and prepared through their experts to protect their respective interests.

"And whereas it is expedient that the farmers be organized and such organization equipped with the best expert knowledge.

"Be it therefore resolved that this council of the township of Pickering request the councils of all the rural municipalities in the province to join with them in creating an organization that will have at its disposal the ablest men possible, the duties of which will be to protect the interests of the farmers of this province in all matters affecting them, whether they be of legislation, transportation or otherwise; to devise schemes which will prevent the middlemen from securing such enormous profits from the handling of farm products; to carry out which, if necessary, to establish business enterprises. That the cost of this organization and its undertakings be equally apportioned among the various rural municipalities of the province according to their equalized assessment; that this organization comprise one representative from each county in the province, elected annually by the various rural municipal councils in each such county, and that the clerk be instructed to communicate with the rural municipalities in the province in reference to the above."

YOUR BRANCH ASSOCIATION

1.—It is practically certain that you have a "felt" need in your local work. Couldn't you work out these days, sitting on the binder or rolling out that delicious pie-crust, the thing which you can do to meet the "felt" need, the thing which, being initiated by you this fall, will make the difference between dragging and success in your fall and winter work. It may be your turn to be the initiator.

2.—Did it ever strike you that the chief need of your branch is a "tractor," a six unit team of bright, intelligent, interested, attractive young ladies? Have you got such a team? No? Then that is your need. Set yourselves to get them and then put them to doing things. Make them your membership committee. They will draw. Have them go after dilatory people for program items. They will get them. Every branch should make it a first care to get a six unit "tractor" this fall. Try it, won't you?

3.—When you are writing your friends do you put in a good word about the work your branch is doing? Do you write of it as one of the foremost interests of your locality and as one of the things in whose progress and success you personally are vitally interested? Why don't you? If every Grain Grower made this a habit there would be an incalculable strengthening of our membership and interest and power.

4.—The telephone and the motor car are of incalculable significance to the Grain Grower—when local workers make them so. How far have you driven your car in the service of the movement this summer? How many have you added to the attendance of your local meetings by a phone call and a volunteer offer to run round that way with the car? A good many are doing that kind of thing and with the very best kind of effect.

5.—Have you ever thought it feasible or wise that your local fraternity lodge and your Grain Growers' branch should exchange visits—that the one should invite the other to come to its meeting and state its principles and views and ideals, just for mutual advantage and possibly for further and other modes of co-operation? Why not? Keep hold of the idea and get working this fall.

6.—There's your local church. Why shouldn't your G.G.A. branch invite the church to come down the road some evening and to say to you through its most interested and active workers just what it is aiming to do in the community? Two things might come of it. The church might see more clearly just what it exists for, and you might discover that you have more common and identical aims than you had expected. It's worth trying when harvest is over.

7.—Probably you are proud of the entrance class in your local school. Has it ever dawned upon you that you ought to have a special "evening" for them in your branch this winter, in which they would enjoy your ice cream and cake and you would tell them your need of their loyal help in the association, and fix in their minds the idea that Grain Growerism is one of the big things of our nation's life?

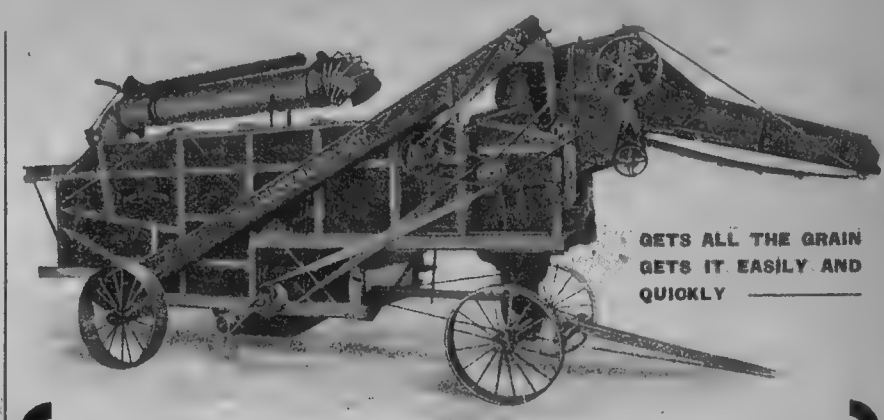
8.—Has your branch been in communication with your municipality this year? Why shouldn't you make a "night" of having the councillor of your ward or the reeve come and tell your members specificially what the council's plans and intentions and ideals and difficulties and needs are. He might suggest things to you. You might suggest things to him. It is worth while trying this fall.

9.—And then there's your member of the legislature. Have you been on his trail yet? He is a public servant and ought to be glad to tell your members what the legislature is about. You ought to know. He ought to be able to tell you. Have him give you a date either just before or just after the next session. That will be doing the line of vitalizing the democracy. Don't neglect to try it.

10.—You've never tried a debate yet? Well, here are two facts. Some branches made a success of debating last winter which had never succeeded before, and some will make a success of it next winter. They stimulate thought and draw out the latent speaking faculty and are helpful all round. Think up your topics while you are harvesting and get your debaters preparing early in the fall.

11.—There are a number of professional men in your district—school teachers, ministers, doctors, lawyers. With their special training and their special points of view they ought to have something to contribute to the work of a community organization such as ours. Community education, community religion, community health, community justice—if you have not yet got the benefit of their views on such subjects as these, there is something coming to you yet. See about it for the coming season.

12.—Two things appear to be urgently necessary for the realizing of the winter program. First, the personal action of some one who is impressed with the importance of the work, who will get to work and get others to work in such a way that it will be given a start. Second, conference among the officers and directors as to what is to be done. Why should it be left to one or two or three? The directors, every one of them, ought to recognize individual responsibility and ought to plan confidentially and energetically for making the work succeed as far as the local association is concerned. For next fall and winter's work they can't begin to plan too soon.



GETS ALL THE GRAIN
GETS IT EASILY AND
QUICKLY

Waterloo Boy 24-46 Separator

Feeder.—Strongly constructed with angle steel frame and body of galvanized iron, same as the rest of the separator. Carrier is made of rubber and canvas, no sprocket chains being used.
Cylinder.—Has 16 bars. Substantially built and perfectly balanced. Cylinder shaft is 2⅞ inches in diameter. This means large capacity and great strength.
Check Plate.—Immediately behind the grate insures greatest part of separation at this point, and the small amount of grain that gets past the separating check plate is thoroughly beaten out by the straw shaker that allows no grain to escape with the straw.
Grate.—46 inch grate surface extending high up behind the cylinder, with separating grate check plate behind.
Beater.—Spreads the straw evenly over the entire width of the deck, ensuring thorough separation of the little grain that gets past the check plate. Sheet steel deflector prevents flying grain.
Straw Decks.—Built in two sections; has four distinct motions—the straw is shaken, thrown up, struck from beneath, thinned out and driven forward. No grain can remain in the straw with this treatment. The few parts used in the construction of the decks mean lighter running and less wear and strain that in other machines means loss of time and repairs.

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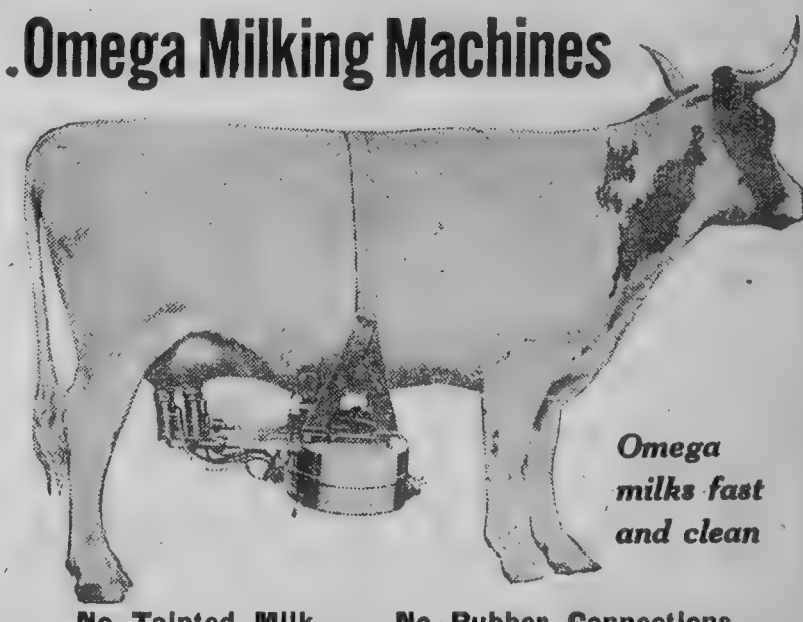
Omega Milking Machines



Omega milks fast and clean

No Tainted Milk. No Rubber Connections.

The OMEGA Milking Machine draws the milk from the teats by a gentle alternating motion similar to hand action and conducts it to the pail through short stiff transparent celluloid tubes. The pail and the teat-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The pail cannot be knocked over and the milk spilled, and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up the straw or manure.

The OMEGA is

Sanitary, Efficient and Easily Cleaned

There are no corners and no rubber tubes to harbor fermenting particles of milk in the **OMEGA.** The **OMEGA** has few parts, and is as easily and quickly cleaned as a milking pail. At official government tests the **OMEGA** was the **only** machine that milked faster and cleaner than by hand. The **OMEGA** in a 17 day test on 10 cows, compared with the 17 previous days increased the total amount of milk given by three per cent. This test was conducted by Prof. Leitch of Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Users Prize The OMEGA

Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Quebec, the noted breeder and importer of Ayrshire cattle (whose cow is shown above) writes us regarding the **OMEGA** as follows—"In my opinion it is the greatest boon which has ever struck our country in the interest of the dairy farmer. This machine in my mind eliminates all the troubles and objections found in other milkers which I have had the privilege of seeing. It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber, the pail hanging on the cow's back, never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today."
The health departments of some large cities demand the use of **OMEGA Milking Machines** (and them only) as they supply milk with a minimum bacterial count. Learn more about the **OMEGA.**

WRITE TO-DAY for FREE Booklet which fully describes the OMEGA and its wonderful records.

C. Richardson & Co. - St. Mary's Ontario

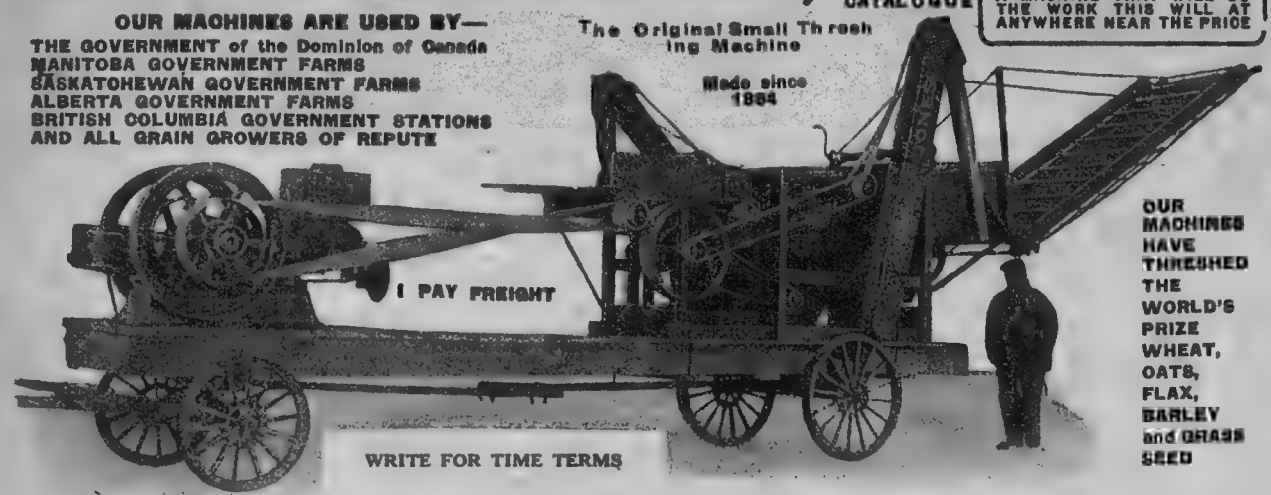
A. STANLEY JONES, N. Battleford, Sask.

Write for FREE CATALOGUE

NO OTHER COMPANY SELLS A MACHINE THAT WILL DO THE WORK THIS WILL AT ANYWHERE NEAR THE PRICE

OUR MACHINES ARE USED BY—
THE GOVERNMENT of the Dominion of Canada
MANITOBA GOVERNMENT FARMS
SASKATCHEWAN GOVERNMENT FARMS
ALBERTA GOVERNMENT FARMS
BRITISH COLUMBIA GOVERNMENT STATIONS
AND ALL GRAIN GROWERS OF REPUTE

The Original Small Threshing Machine
Made since 1884



OUR MACHINES HAVE THRESHED THE WORLD'S PRIZE WHEAT, OATS, FLAX, BARLEY and GRASS SEED

WRITE FOR TIME TERMS

9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, no trucks. Cash $685
9 H.P. Engine, 28 in. Separator, all fittings, with Trucks. Cash $748
28 in. Separator, alone with all fittings. Cash $388
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Any one interested get my Free Illustrated Catalogue. It tells how to test horse power, what it means, how to find speed of pulleys and sizes needed. Most useful to any one having or thinking of getting an engine. Kerosene burner supplied if desired. Read names of users, there are some near you, and call and see for yourself that they will do all and more than we claim. No one heard of small threshing machines till I introduced them into the West. Buy the original machine that is good; don't buy a copy. ABOVE PRICES ADVANCED SIX PER CENT. SINCE AUGUST 1

Co-operation in Denmark

Continued from Page 8

municipalities the power to make loans, and of the Credit Society for industrial estates founded in 1898 with the object of giving loans throughout Denmark to owners of industrial estates within a limit of 50 per cent. of the appraised value. The society has two bond issues at four and five per cent. respectively, which in 1912 totalled rather over $2,000,000. It is bound by law to have reserve funds and bank guarantees amounting in all to not less than 10 per cent. of its total liabilities.

Finally, since 1895 a number of mortgage associations have been founded for the purpose of granting loans on second mortgage up to three-fourths of the value of the property with an amortization period of 25 to 30 years. There are now nine of these societies with loans totalling about $20,000,000. The total mortgage loans outstanding in 1913 seem to have been about $400,000,000.

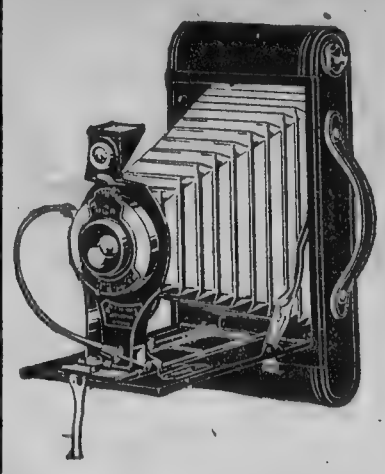
Savings Banks Furnish Short Credits

It will be thus be seen that in the matter of long term mortgage credit the Danish population of all classes is exceptionally well cared for. We come now to the less important organization of short term credit. It is in this matter that Denmark does not seem to have followed the precedent set by many other European countries.

In answering the questions of the American commission, Mr. Cohn, the statistician of the department of agriculture, said that there were not in Denmark any associations similar to the Raiffeisen and Schulze banks of Germany. Such associations received in 1898 a government loan of $250,000 and made loans from this fund, which were well appreciated, for a few years, but no further contribution was forthcoming and the farmers were not asked for deposits, so the scheme died out, and in 1908 the loans were recalled, within two years, by an act of parliament. The defect of these societies seems to have been their complete subservience to the government. The only money available was the state loan, which was granted at three per cent. and reloaned at not more than four and a half per cent. Deposits on outside loans were not allowed, so that the only method of increasing the capital was by the formation of a reserve fund out of profits, which would obviously have been a very slow process. The liability was collective and unlimited. The state exercised the most vigorous control over the rules and over the appointment of officers; the area of the society's operations had to be strictly limited by rule and the rules must also provide against the use of outside capital. The loans were granted for nine months only and no new loan was allowed until a month after the old one was repaid. Loans could not exceed $12.50 per head of cattle owned by the borrower, and where the society had no money in hand except the state's original loan it must be limited to $7.50. There were at one time 180 societies of this kind with about 30,000 members of whom 90 per cent were smallholders. But the conditions described were obviously not calculated to ensure any kind of progress or permanence. It seems curious that deposits, which have been so much emphasized in most movements of the kind, received no encouragement in Denmark.

At the same time Mr. Cohn expressed the opinion that no further facilities for small credit for farmers were considered necessary in Denmark, and explained that their business was practically all done through the savings banks. These are village institutions founded on a voluntary but not exactly co-operative basis by any group of energetic inhabitants, and administered by a self perpetuating board of directors, under government inspection, by a travelling inspector. The savings banks appear to have been introduced by a Mr. Holstein about 50 years ago as a philanthropic measure, probably occasioned by distress then prevailing and modelled more or less on the German savings banks. They received legal recognition accompanied by inspection by the law of 1880. The rate of interest charged on loans is five per cent. and four per cent. is paid on deposits. All profits (the directors being paid small, if any, salaries) go to a reserve fund, and after this fund exceeds five per cent. of the liabilities, further profits are devoted to benevolent purposes. In

MADE IN CANADA



3A Brownie

Price, $10.00

Here is a camera that gives you pictures post-card size, *good* pictures, and gives them to you the easy way, for any Brownie is extremely simple to work.

The price, ten dollars, is surprisingly low for a completely equipped, folding pocket camera of this type and is only possible through quantity production and factory efficiency.

The equipment includes the new Brownie Ball Bearing shutter, with cable release, having both time and "bulb" actions and snap-shot speeds of 1/25, 1/50 and 1/100 of a second and the Kodak Autotime Scale as an aid to correct exposure.

It is autographic, of course—you can date and title each negative *at the time of exposure.*

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no case are they returned to depositors, who are not necessarily represented on the board of directors. Most of the money is loaned on personal security, but a certain amount on mortgages. There are about 500 of these banks in all.

Thus it will be seen that these somewhat vague institutions have more or less taken the place of the Raiffeisen system, and the general opinion seems to be that they are doing their work very well. The great advantages claimed for them are that they keep the money in the neighborhood where it is earned and that they tend to prevent the price of money being unduly inflated.

"Englander Schwein"

Continued from Page 9

with the farmer for their own meal. The back door was forgotten. We were famished, so fell to on the supper of buttermilk and potatoes. I finished first and strolled lazily over to the door. Besides Simonds, there were seven Frenchmen and an Englishman, all of them still at table and none of whom were aware of our plans. I carelessly opened the door and stood on the sill a moment. Still pouring. "Come here, Simonds, and see this. We're going to get wet before we get back." Simonds shoved his chair back and joined me. We both stepped outside and gently shut the door.

The Pursuit

Once more we were on our way. We found ourselves at the edge of the village in which the farmers hereabouts had their homes. We worked our way carefully round the outskirts and made for a bit of a wood a mile and a half away. We were only half way to our objective when the village bells began to ring. When the deep baying of the dogs joined in we said "Ataboy!" cast aside all concealment and began to run for it. We reached the wood safely enough, but it turned out to be only a thin fringe of trees offering no concealment whatever. We dashed through them. On the other side a village opened up. Back to the wedge of wood we went. A good-sized ditch with a foot or so of water in it ran along the edge of the wood. Its sides were covered with heather, which drooped far down into the water. Pitch darkness would not come until ten o'clock. We flung ourselves into it after first shoving the tin box containing our precious matches into the heather above. During the intervening two hours we lay on our backs in the water with only the smallest possible portion of our faces projecting. Once the guard jumped over the ditch less than four yards away. We suffered intensely. Though it was late August, the water was very cold.

When things had become quiet and daylight had passed we withdrew ourselves from the muck, and after rubbing our numbed bodies to restore the circulation struck out across the country, intent on shoving as much distance as possible between ourselves and the camp before another day rolled round. We knew that the alarm would be out and the whole country roused, with every man's hand against us. We were getting used to that. I for one had determined not to be taken alive this time. But I certainly did not want to be put to the test. So we plowed our way through oat and rye fields and over and through ditches—many of them. Once we stripped our soggy clothes off to swim a river that faced us. In no place did the water come above our knees, but what it lacked in depth it made up for in coldness. We saw none of the humor in that, so we cursed it and stumbled on, two very tired men. We pulled handfuls of oats and chewed dryly on these as we plunged up to our waists through the crops. We reckoned that we had made thirty miles by morning and apparently had outdistanced our pursuers.

Parniewinkel lay forty to fifty miles north-east of Bremen, which in turn was one hundred and fifty miles from the Holland border. We reckoned on having to walk double that in covering the stretch, and figured on twenty-one days for the trip.

My diary for that day, August 22, 1916, reads: "Still raining. Soaked and cold. Breakfast, dinner and supper: turnips and oats." The night was a

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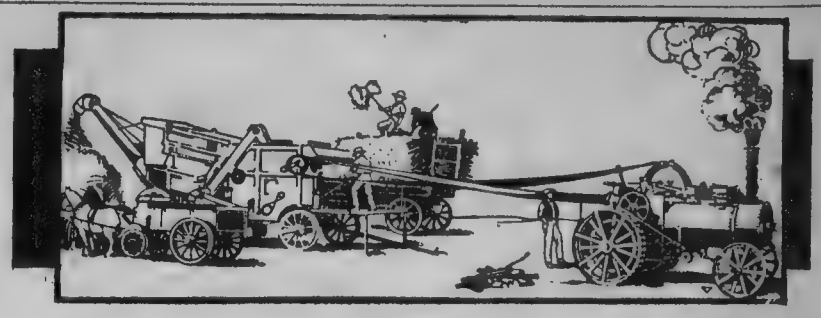

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repetition of the preceding one, and made worse by the number of small swamps we had to struggle through. The next day's diary reads: "Rain stopped and not so cold. Fair cover; still soaked but confident."

A Narrow Escape

We had our first narrow escape that day. We were lying in the corner of a hedge. It was so misty as to give almost the effect of night, but so long past day as to make traveling unduly dangerous. When the mist lifted we found ourselves within 50 yards of a thickly populated village with just a narrow strip of field between. This was about three o'clock. An old man followed by a dog made straight for us. I had just come off the watch, which we took turn about. Simonds whistled cautiously to me, the very sound a warning to be quiet. The old man wandered along the hedge and stood over him for several minutes. He lay motionless for fear of the dog. A blow would have sufficed for the old man. The meals for that day were peas and oats.

For August 24 the diary reads: "Very hard night. Crossed about five kilometers of swamps and numerous canals. Bad accident. Clothes went to the bottom but recovered. We are soaked as usual and only made about 11 kilometers. Are outside town of Bremen. Cover very poor. Meals for the day: Nix. Still confident." The cover ranked before the food as an item of interest to us. Knowing the general direction of Bremen from the camp, and that it was much the largest town in the vicinity, we experienced no difficulty in locating it by the reflection of its lights against the sky.

"August 25: More rain and cold. Hiding on the bank of the Weser. Better ground last night. Going to look for boat tonight. River 200 yards broad. Socks played out. Made pair out of a shirt. Met a cow. Meals for day: turnips, carrots and milk."

"August 27: Rain left off. Trying to dry ourselves in sun. Had a hard night keeping clear of town. Good cover in a wood. Meals: turnips and another obliging cow. Feet pretty sore. No socks. Still in the best otherwise."

The town in question was the second one we passed after leaving Bremen. We saw the reflection of its lights in the sky and thought that we should easily miss it. But suddenly from some high ground we found ourselves workclose below us that we could discern ing directly down on the streets so people going to and fro. We turned and fled.

Swinging well round to the south we thought at last to clear the town easily, instead of which we again came up against it, in the outskirts this time. And we repeated that disheartening performance a couple of times before we cleared the obstacle and once more swung on our way.

On the following morning we met, with our second narrow escape, under much the same circumstances as the first. We had crawled into a hedge toward the heel of the night and rather earlier than usual on account of a thick mist which prevented us from holding on to our course. When it lifted we made out the slope of a house roof shoving itself out of the gray fog directly in front of us. The hedge divided two fields, in both of which laborers were already cutting the crops. In the hedge on each side of us were gateways so close together that when, as occasionally happened, people passed through one, we were forced to crawl up to the other to avoid detection. We had done so again when without warning a drover came plodding up behind his sheep. We had no time in which to go back up the hedge. The sheep crowded from the rear and overflowed at the narrow gateway into the hedge where we lay and so ran over our bodies. We remained quiet thinking he would pass on; but what with the frightened actions of his sheep and the yelping of the dog his attention was inevitably attracted to the spot where we lay. He came over, looked down at us, but said nothing and stalked on. we were uncertain as to whether he had seen us or not. Numerous incidents of a similar nature had made us overconfident. We had previously escaped detection in some very tight corners by simply lying quiet. Casual travellers had all but walked on us upon several occasions, and at night we ourselves passed many people and thought nothing of it.

A moment later the shepherd walked directly towards the laborers, glancing back over his shoulder at us. As he did so we struck out at once, before the crowd could gather. We had, at the beginning of this, our third escape, agreed not to be taken alive to go through a repetition of the torture of mind and body which we had already undergone, and perhaps for this time worse. And it was understood that if one played out the other would carry

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on. Each of us had a stout club and could have made a tidy fight.

Concealment was useless and, furthermore, impossible. We passed close by a group of the harvesters and headed for a wood that lay on the other side of them. They could not mistake either the vermilion circles or our khaki tunics, faded though they were, nor our wild and dilapidated appearance, which was not made more reassuring by the clubs we carried. Glancing back we saw them gathering hurriedly in little knots.

We reached the wood, flung ourselves down and watched them until dark, during which time they made no attempt to follow us. Nor did we see any sign of other pursuers, though we kept on the qui vive all night as we trudged through interminable fields, forcing our way through tight hedges and plunging waist deep into the water of the small canals.

Weather Bad, but Hopes High

The only roads we habitually used were side ones, and especially did we avoid any with telegraph wires which might be used against us. It was a flat and swampy country, full of mist, and the nights were few in which it did not rain. And we were always very wet and very cold. The latter was worse than the lack of food. Sometimes we struggled for hours at a time knee-deep in desolate stretches of mist-covered morasses which gave no promise of firm footing and which often dropped us in to the waist instead. In addition, the country was cut up by numerous small ditches, six to eight feet wide, which along toward morning presented so much of an effort in the jumping that we usually plunged into the water by preference. Our feet were adding to our misery by this time. On one occasion, as we dragged ourselves out of the water, two dogs came rushing at us and then followed, yelping. It was nearly daylight and a woman came down to see what was going on. We remained motionless near a hedge. She failed to see us, which was good luck.

August 30: Rain, thunder and lightning most of last night. Got a bit of shelter in a cowshed in a field. We are wet and cold as usual, with no sun to dry. Fair cover in a small wood. Going good last night. Haven't struck the Hustre yet. Meals: green apples and brambles. Feet pretty sore. Made a needle out of wood and did a bit of sewing. Best of health."

We had been plowing through the mist, confused by it and the numerous hedges, when at the side of a small field we had run into this cowshed, a tumbledown affair of sods, caved in at the sides and partly covered by a thatched roof. We built up the side from which the wind came the worst, hung a rotting canvas we found at the other end and then snuggled up together to swap warmth.

The mist had scarcely lifted when we heard a slight noise. We looked up. A woman was at the entrance to our hovel looking down full at us. She turned and walked away. We rose, still dazed with sleep, and found that we were quite close to a farmhouse which we had failed to observe before, owing to the mist, and from which our visitor had evidently observed the result of our building operations. "She saw us," I said, and we regretted not having seized her. She appeared to be signaling.

A good-sized wood lay well up ahead. "Come on," I said. "Let's beat it. We can handle a few of them better than the whole mob." We could see the farm laborers gathered in a knot. The rain came on just then and perhaps assisted in dampening their ardor. At any rate they did not follow us into the wood. We spent rather an uneasy time though when, late that day, some hunters approached our hiding place in a clump of bushes and for half an hour shot their fowling pieces off all round where we lay.

"August 31: Not much rain but very cold. Too dark to travel last night. No stars out to go by. Crossed the river this morning at last. Good cover in bushes. Feet are badly peeled. Hope for better luck tonight. Meals: apples and turnips. Cold and rain is putting us in bad state. But still confident." We were daily growing weaker and prayed only that our strength would last to put us over the border.

"September 2: No rain, but cold out of the sun. Pretty fair going last night. Feet still sore. Cover on straw stack in middle of field. Warmer than the woods. Zeppelin just passed overhead going north. Meals: turnips, carrots, apples and peas."

"September 3: Fine weather. Good going last night. Feet still pretty bad. Had to cut my boots. Fine cover in the wood. Meals: baked potatoes. Feel fuller." This was our first cooked meal.

To be Concluded next week

HON. W. J. HANNA

Hon. W. J. Hanna, food controller for Canada, was formerly Provincial Secretary in the Ontario Government. In this capacity he achieved prominence in connection with prison reform work. He was responsible for the establishment of the prison farm scheme, by which an endeavor was made through out-door employment in which the prisoners were put on their honor, to reform them and prepare them for

HON. W. J. HANNA

taking an honorable part in profitable employments after their release. The prison farm scheme was a decided success. About a year ago Mr. Hanna resigned from the Ontario cabinet and devoted his time to his private interests until being called to his present position. His appointment has proven popular on both sides of politics. He has taken hold of the work in connection with his new position with energy, and has already done much to shape Canada's food control policy during the war.

EGGS IN THE DIET

From a bulletin published by the State Agricultural College, New Jersey, U.S.A., entitled "Milk and Eggs" we extract the following information re the value of eggs in the diet.

Composition of the hen's egg compared with moderately lean beef:

	Hen's Egg	Lean Beef
Water	73.7%	70.5%
Fat	10.5%	8.5%
Protein	14.8%	20.0%
Mineral Matter	1.0%	1.0%

By comparing the composition of the egg with that of lean meat it will be noticed that eggs make a good substitute for meat. Nine average-sized eggs weigh one pound and contain about the same amount of nourishment as one pound of beef. As eggs contain no starch or sugar they should be served with such foods as rice, bread, fruit, potatoes and other vegetables or made into desserts with sugar, tapioca, and similar materials.

Raw eggs are very easily digested. The digestibility of cooked eggs depends upon the manner in which they are cooked at low temperature. Egg albumen begins to coagulate at 134 degrees F., becomes jelly-like at 160 degrees F., and, when heated to the boiling point, 212 degrees F., becomes a tough leathery mass and very indigestible.

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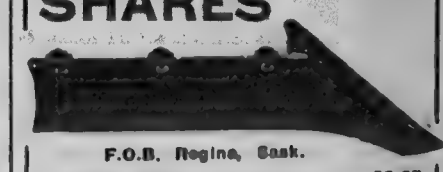

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Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Accounting for 7,256 Gophers—Poultry Raising Experiences

HELD GOPHER KILLING CONTEST

This year the young people of this district organized and carried on a gopher killing contest with good success, although several improvements could be made in the rules governing the contest. This is the manner in which they went to work. A meeting was held at a certain home and a president and secretary were elected, two persons as captains of opposing sides, and six persons, three from each side, were elected to count tails. All persons over 12 years of age were eligible to join and had to send in their application to the secretary before the end of April. (It would be an improvement to have all applications in before April 1). A meeting was held every other Friday evening to get tails counted and recorded. Gophers could be caught or got in any way, except on Sunday. The winning side had the privilege of demanding a forfeit from the losing side. The contest opened April 1 and closed July 20, the forfeit being paid one week after closing date. An improvement could be made here. A forfeit could be paid at the end of every month, the contest lasting three months, and the side losing twice out of the three months should pay a special forfeit at the conclusion of the contest. This would keep the enthusiasm up during the middle month. It is liable to fall off after the first month and then rise again near the end of the last term.

We had 26 contestants divided equally between two sides and the total number of tails secured were 7,256. Some of the contestants were good workers and some of them no good at all. During the contest we had an enjoyable social time every evening we counted the tails. The forfeit paid by the losing side was a can of ice cream, while both sides joined in getting up a concert and all enjoyed the two minute impromptu speeches.

While this contest was going on the council of our municipality were paying two cents for each gopher tail during April and one cent during May and June, so that the contestants took the tails home after the count and took them over to the municipal secretary and got their bounties.

I might say that as president of this contest I enjoyed it very much and think all districts that are infested with gophers should organize just such a contest as it certainly does away with a lot of the pests.

WILMOT ROACH.

Sask.

RAISING PLYMOUTH ROCKS

On May 1, 1916, I put 13 Plymouth Rock eggs under a clucking hen, taking care to clean the nest and put fresh straw in first. I took the hen off every day for a few minutes and gave her some wheat or oats and always had a drink of fresh water handy for her. I always fed the hen at the same time each day.

It was on May 22 when the first chick came out and by the end of the next day all the 13 were out. I then built a wire pen in one corner of the yard with a small place enclosed for sheltering the hen and chickens at night and from the hot sun. I fed them on oatmeal and rice first. Then after the first two weeks I gave them plenty of bran mash and a little wheat. At first I fed the hen separately so that the young chickens would not get the hard grain. After the first two weeks I let the hen and chickens out, but not letting them go too far away for fear a hawk might get them.

GETTING AN EARLY START IN POULTRY

I continued feeding them wheat, bran mash and bits left from the table until the end of August. Then I started feeding them plenty of corn and they were able to pick up quite a lot of grain around the barn after threshing was over. By the end of November they were good sized chickens and I sold them for $1.05 each.

MARJORIE SUTTABY,

Ont. Age 15.

LOOKS AFTER THE POULTRY

It was five years ago last spring that I came to Canada. We started farming on a small place. We only had four horses and two cows. After we got settled in our new home my father bought a few hens. Every year they have gradually increased and now we have quite a number of hens.

Last fall mother gave me the poultry to look after. I gave them warm food all through winter to make sure of some eggs. It turned out to be a very successful method. I got a few eggs nearly all winter. They did not lay through the coldest weather.

My hens did not get broody till late in the spring, so I did not get any early chickens. I have a nice lot of chickens, but they are all late ones. I hope I will have better luck next year.

LILLIAN FLOWER.

Sask.

A YOUNG TURKEY RAISER

Last year one of our neighbors gave me six turkey eggs. I set a hen on them and in a month I had six little turkeys. They were funny little things for the least bit of rain would kill them. They did not all live. One got drowned, another got lost and the third one was killed by an old hen, so I had only three left. I fed and looked after these myself. They would come when I called for they knew I was going to feed them. They were bothersome when they grew large enough to get on the roofs, for then they did not want to go into a building. By Christmas time they were all three a nice size. I gave one away and kept the other two. I still have one of them.

MAY THOMPSON,

Alta. Age 12.

WEYBURN CLUB SWINE CONTEST

Boys' and girls' club work at Weyburn, Sask., is being carried on with continued enthusiasm. A swine contest, under the auspices of the Rural Education Association, is a feature of this year's work. The first judging took place on June 9 and resulted as follows, the possible number of points being 50:

	Points Secured
Allan Mitchell	40
Stella Peterson	39
Herbert Thompson	38
Robinson Peacock	36

The second judging took place on August 9, 75 points being the maximum obtainable, with the following results:

	Points Secured
Stella Peterson	65
Herbert Thompson	55
Allan Mitchell	45

The pigs will again be judged on October 1 and the results will be published in this department.

Saddle Broke Two Colts

Last year we had a three year old colt and a two year old colt. I wanted to learn to ride on them. I had seen my brother break in a horse and thought I would do the same, for I wanted to have it to say I broke them in. I went to the stable and got the bridle. I did not want the saddle for fear they would throw me and my feet would catch in the stirrup. I went to the pasture and put it on Dolly, the three year old, and ventured to get on her back. When I tried to make her go she only kicked. I got off and treated her very gently and finally she got so quiet I could ride her anywhere. Then I thought I would train her to do some

Continued on Page 27

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, tho not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

Editor, Guide:—I know it is not your purpose or intention that the columns of The Guide should be taken up by a discussion on Orthodoxy vs. Free Thought, although that is practically the whole point of Mr. Randall's last letter under the above caption. As I pointed out in my former communication, the purpose of the resolution on this subject introduced at the convention at Moose Jaw was to emphasize a phase of the Grain Growers' movement which was in danger of being overlooked. There was not I venture to say in the mind of one person in a hundred any thought of the difference that might exist in the matter of race, or creed, or language, in the whole of that great gathering, and I think it is some credit to Mr. Randall's ingenuity that he should have discovered and attached these peculiar objections to the very simple resolution that asked for the establishment of a Grain Growers' Sunday. Every one of the objections he urges might be urged against the establishment of a Red Cross Sunday, which I at least for one should regard as a very excellent proposition. It never was intended that any alteration should be made in anyone's creed any more than in his race or his language.

I notice that in his recent somewhat lengthy letter, Mr. Randall criticises the Christian religion generally and the policy of the "Lord's Day Act" particularly. It is difficult to read Mr. Randall's letter without coming to the conclusion that in his opinion the Christian church is a very malevolent and wicked institution. He has a perfect right to hold that view in this land of exceptional freedom, although I very much doubt the wisdom of giving public expression to it. I myself do not agree with him, as I believe all our Christian churches are institutions making for righteousness, by that I mean helping men and women to think right, speak right and do right, and more, I do not think that the temper displayed in Mr. Randall's letter would mark him out as a man fitted to pass judgment on the action of the church in its many and varied activities. It may seem to the superficial student of history that certain wars have been caused by religion, although the probabilities are that similar wars or probably worse ones would have been caused if there had been no churches at all, and where there is caused by the church one case of dispute, whether in the family, or in business, or in the community, there might easily be a hundred cases cited where the spirit of the church has prevented any such dispute taking place. Mr. Randall being entirely outside the church only sees the one dispute which is advertised and fails altogether to see the one hundred which have been prevented.

He refers at length to the restraints imposed under the "Lord's Day Act" and evidently regards himself as a martyr because he is compelled to comply with the conditions of that act. I have so strong a belief in the benefits of one day of rest in seven for man and beast that I am inclined to think the restraints imposed are beneficial, and would go even one step further and voice my belief, that the freedom Mr. Randall hankers after might easily degenerate into a license that would be a thousand times more harmful to our people generally and to Mr. Randall himself than the present restraints under which he appears to chafe so uneasily. As proving of my general position on the question of the "Grain Growers' Sunday," as you are well aware the Sunday has passed by, our Grain Growers did in large numbers attend churches at different places, and the information which I have been able to gather directly and indirectly has led me to the conclusion that our people acted very wisely when they determined to establish this institution, and although I have tried to do so I have not been able to find one single case where anyone has been hurt in the way Mr. Randall tries to persuade us he and a number of others have. Should you feel inclined to insert this letter I can assure you, Mr. Editor, Mr. Randall and myself having each had two opportunities of expressing ourselves on this topic, I at least shall not trouble you by any further communication.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont, Sask.

Note—Both sides of this question have been fully stated. No further letters on this subject will be published.—Editor.

GOVERNMENT LAND EXCHANGES

Editor, Guide:—Here is a condition that savors of insincerity. I made application for the quarter section of prairie adjoining me. The owner ignored my request to rent or buy. I had outfits sufficient to have broken the whole quarter. If access could have been secured to this land 4,000 bushels of wheat would have been available next fall for consumption. If the government means conscription let it mean resources, especially land, as well as the lives of the workers. Justice in Canada is a sham. The speculator goes free while the innocents suffer in the hands of the unscrupulous. Take land exchange out of the hands of real estate dealers and establish government land exchanges.

H. C. BELL.

Sask.

OPPOSES WHEAT EMBARGO

Editor, Guide:—In the recent numbers of your paper I have read with unbelieving and till now mute amazement of the government's recent drastic action in placing an embargo on the shipment and a maximum on the price of Canadian wheat. The embargo on shipments to the United States is of necessity a feature of the price fixing, as without the embargo the producer would be free to ship his grain to Minneapolis and realize the 50 to 60 cents better price paid there than at Fort William and Port Arthur. That the embargo was put on shipment to the States to keep our grain out of enemy hands is too absurd to call for an answer. Till this embargo was put in effect the government accomplished the embargo results by collusion with the railroads whereby the roads would not receive grain even when destined to their own terminals, if within the States.

The Board of Supervisors, whoever that may be, announce that the embargo on exports to the States may be suspended by first securing the board's sanction. The board neglects to say, however, whether the uninfluential farmer with a few hundred bushels or a few cars of grain to ship, or the middle man with millions of bushels and a line of elevators through which to handle them, will be the more likely to be favored with permission to ship to the States where the laws of supply and demand are still allowed to work. An analysis of the application of the measure is easiest by noting its workings on the marketing of one's own productions. On my this year's crop of about 6,000 bushels of shrivelled No. 4 wheat, this nefarious measure levies a tax of no less than $3,600. Were the measure framed to levy on all lines of production alike the amount involved in a single season would exceed Canada's cost of the war to date. However, it is not so framed and the farmer is the goat. Seemingly the purpose is to spread the action of the measure over a series of years and compel the farmer to pay a bill equal to the entire cost of the war, but not to apply his payments in that way.

Frame this measure so as to affect all lines of production alike and relieve it of the pernicious exceptions and it will be acceptable to the farmer class. Unless that is done, the farmer will regard it as the nefarious measure it appears to be—a measure of such colossal dishonesty as to make treasury looting look like petty larceny.

GEO. C. BENT.

Whitla, Alta.

Note:—The higher prices in the United States were only temporary. The announcement of the American food controller of his board for fixing wheat prices brought the price down until now the Minneapolis quotations are about on a level with those of Winnipeg.—Editor.

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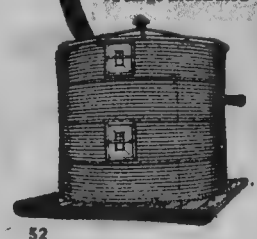

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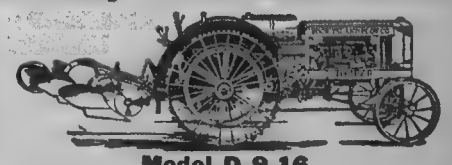

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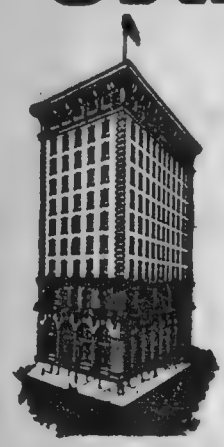

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	First Year	Second Year
Family allowances	$141,000,000	$190,000,000
Death indemnities	3,700,000	22,000,000
Compensation for total disability	5,250,000	35,000,000
Compensation for partial disability	3,200,000	21,000,000
Insurance against death and disability	23,000,000	112,500,000
Total	$176,150,000	$380,500,000

The bill before being introduced was submitted to the advisory committee of insurance representatives, who approved of the bill as a whole, but suggested a number of changes in detail, some of which were accepted.

One objection was raised by the committee against the proposed plan of insurance whereby any man in the service could purchase from $1,000 to $10,000 worth of insurance. They contended that the wealthier men in the service would be obtaining an advantage. The president of the Actuarial Society of America met this objection by stating that the premium rate would be between $7 and $8 per $1,000 of insurance, and this low rate would enable practically every private to take the maximum amount of insurance.

Allotment is compulsory. A private getting $33 a month and having a wife and two children must assign $15 of his pay. The government supplements this by giving the family an allowance of $32.50. The government will allow $5 per month for each additional child. If a man has other dependents than wife or children, he can assign $5 more of his pay and secure an allotment of $10 from the government. The maximum allowance by the government is $50.

Men who do not assign one half their pay may be compelled by the War Department or Navy Department to deposit so much of the half pay as is not assigned, these deposits to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum compounded semi-annually.

Under the existing pension system in the United States a man totally disabled by losing both arms and both legs in battle would receive $100 per month, regardless of the size of his family. Under the compensation provisions of the bill, if he were a private and unmarried he would receive $40 per month; if he needed an attendant or nurse he would receive an additional $20. If he had a widowed mother dependent on him he would get another $10. If he subsequently married he would get $15 more. If he had children the compensation would again be increased $10 a month for each of the first two children, making a possible maximum of $105 per month. In addition to all pay he would receive free treatment and be fitted with artificial limbs.

According to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo if this plan of compensation and insurance is rejected by the government, the pension system would have to be resorted to and would cost more than the proposed plan.

That government purchases of enough of the 1917 wheat crop to stabilize prices in the United States was forecast in the formation on August 15 of a $50,000,000 corporation at Washington by the food administration. The intention is to take over the entire harvest if necessary to maintain fair prices. The corporation will make all Allied purchases of wheat and flour and will thus stabilize prices to the Allies. The administration will open offices at all the principal wheat terminals, making its transactions with the usual dealers. Prices will be fixed by a committee. Flour mills will be supplied wheat at the price to be paid by the government, the food administration being ready to purchase all the grain needed by the mills.

The American corn crop is reported favorable from a majority of the big surplus producing states.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Western Farmers on Protection

Extracts from letters received in answer to Walter Carter's Defence of Protection

PROTECTION BETWEEN PROVINCES

If we had had free trade on agricultural implements, would not there have been a greater inducement for American farmers to come into the west, and for people generally to have invested more freely in agriculture and stayed with it, whereby the gain to the total wealth of the country through the introduction of fresh capital and the increase in agricultural prodution would have been much greater than it has been, owing to the more limited introduction of capital by the farm implement manufacturers.

Why not advocate a customs barrier between Manitoba and Ontario, in order to compel the eastern manufacturers to come west and make use of the undeveloped minerals and coal of Alberta and British Columbia.

Why refund the duty on raw material, such as iron imports for the purpose of making up articles for re-exportation if the development of mines is such an important question?—Stanley Rackham, Lloydminster, Stsk.

PROTECTION AND ONTARIO

Mr. Carter stated that "If Calgary was only big enough we would be getting $40\frac{1}{2}$ cents for oats when we only get 30 cents now.", Calgary now has probably three times the population it had ten years ago. Is the prairie farmer's home market any better in consequence? Not one whit. It is the price we can get for our exportable surplus which sets the price for the rest. He asks of us that we keep on paying an enormously high tariff, 80 per cent. of which goes into the pockets of the manufacturer, in the hope that some day we will get 10 cents more for our oats. Ridiculous! If we want to buy back our oats after they are ground in Calgary we have to pay Fort William price plus freight Fort William to Calgary.

Under protection during the last 40 years, Ontario alone lost 110,000 of her rural population. Not only that, the two decades 1862 to 1871, and 1882 to 1891, in which higher protection prevailed, show a less relative increase of population that the lower tariff period of the seventies, and the Preference Tariff of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The absolute increase in twenty years of protection was greater than any subsequent twenty years of Canadian history.

I was in Quebec 17 and 25 years ago and venture the assertion that neither the closing down of the small Lachine wire factories, nor the howlings of the opposition had any appreciable effect on the ebb and flow of French-Canadian youths to the manufacturing towns of New England. The high tariff in force at that time had much more to do with it.—S. Stevenson, Craigmyle, Alta.

TWINE AND WIRE PRICES

I could show Mr. Carter some barb wire that cost 9 cents per pound and some even 15 cents that was bought before it was put on the free list. Luckily I did not have to fence before barbed wire was put on the free list, so I got mine in 1897 for 3 cents, 1899 for $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 1902 for $3\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 1904 for $4\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 1905 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, since when I have used woven wire, but I never heard that barbed wire had got so high again as it was before being put on the free list.

Take binding twine. In 1891 I paid 17 cents per ponnd, in 1893 I bought it for $11\frac{3}{4}$ cents, in 1898 for 9 cents, 1899 for 12 cents, 1901 for 10 cents, 1904 for $10\frac{1}{2}$ cents, 1906 for 12 cents, 1907 for $11\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 1908 for 11 cents, 1909 for 9 cents, 1910 for 9 cents, 1911 for 9 cents, 1912 for $8\frac{1}{4}$ cents, 1913 for $10\frac{3}{4}$ cents, 1914 for $9\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Since then the war has had a lot to do with prices but I got mine in 1916 at $10.85 per 100 pounds. I always heard twine was far higher before 1891, even as high as 20 cents in 1887. This disposes of the contention that the farmers of the prairie provinces paid the same old price after the duty on twine was taken off.

Protection leads to wars between nations as it is that idea of Mr. Carter's that a country must "maintain supremacy" which is at the foot of most, if not all, wars.—C. S. Watkins, Langvale, Man.

HAVE CARS RETURN EMPTY

Mr. Carter would have us believe that but for the tariff our manufactures would be controlled by the American trusts, factories closed, and prices raised skyward. He forgets that in an open market the trusts would have to compete with the whole world, and to gain our markets undersell the whole world and hence forsooth, how could they boost prices? Abolish the tariff and Canadians would supply their American trade from the home factory, and the Americans would supply their Canadian trade from the home factory, and there would be no duplicating of factories. No more need for it than to parallel the railways, but the object in locating these factories is to pocket the duties. The treasury loses by the deal and the country gains nothing.

Mr. Carter is much perturbed over the long haul to the West. The only use he would have for railways would be to carry our surplus products to the seaboard. Since he would not import, the cars would return empty. So with the great ocean freighters. Our grain would be charged with passage both ways.—George Price, Lelia, Alta.

WHAT THE GERMANS WOULD SAY

Any attempt to foster industries against nature is economically wrong and only results in injustice to the consumer.

How many employees of the Massey-Harris Company went to seek employment in the fall of 1914 when the company closed down it's plant rather than operate at a reduced profit?

I can imagine the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg saying: "There are thousands of German lives being laid down today because Germany and other countries failed to put a prohibitive tariff on the goods which Europe manufactured and exported to Germany and other countries, and enabled her to become rich and wage this war which is devastating Europe." The folly of this argument is apparent on the face of it. Why should we not have accepted the goods of all countries and so prevented all from becoming rich.—"Batch," Speddington, Sask.

HIRELING PRESS—DOPED PUBLIC

If some system could be devised whereby the purchaser in a general store had to pay the bona fide value of an article at one counter, and the amount of tariff with added profit at another, it would be a great eye-opener to the people.

A hireling press is much to blame for this condition of affairs. The manufacturer robs the people, and with part of his ill-gotten gains proceeds to dope his victims so that he may prepetrate his robbery still further.—D. Blaine, Landis, Sask.

$1,500 TARIFF IN THREE YEARS

In the fifteen years I have been here I have paid $1,500 in tariff on machinery alone, besides much on other goods. We were promised free trade on machinery when I came here, by the Laurier government. I believe Laurier intended to give us free trade, but he got tied down with the machine men. The money that we should have saved by free trade was given to the newspaper men to shout loyalty which defeated reciprocity of 1911.—W. H. Johnson, Saskatoon, Sask.

As long as the manufacturer can make profits under the tariff by investing his money in the east, and the tariff and freight are paid by the consumer, i.e., the western farmer, so long will that manufacturer rest content in his easy chair, but under free trade he would have to leave his easy chair and set to work to meet real competition.—W. H. Newton, Aberdeen, Sask.

"Protection robs me every day. If it robs me personally, it robs the nation for I am part of it. Oh for Free Trade as they have it in England."—Alex. Foulston, Tugaske, Sask.

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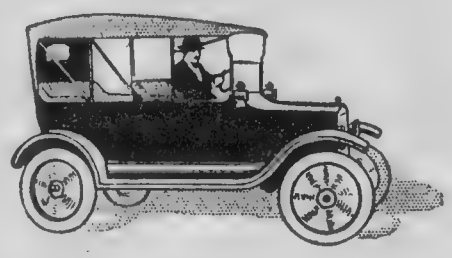

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34

Drying the Surplus

Continued from Page 7

water in which it has been soaked; allow this to evaporate to small bulk and serve with the fruit or vegetable or use in soups or sauces.

How to Dry Vegetables

Corn, Method 1.—Immediately after picking and husking place the ears in unsalted, boiling water for five minutes to set the starch and "milk;" plunge into cold water; drain or wipe with clean towels; cut kernels from cob being careful not to cut too close to the cob. Use sharp knife. Dry by any of the suggested methods, preferably in the oven.

Corn, Method 2.—Husk freshly picked corn, remove tips of kernels with sharp knife or cabbage slicer; extract pulp or "milk" by scraping with a blunt knife; mix thoroughly; partially dry by placing corn pulp in a pan over hot water until mixture thickens. Spread on clean dripping pans or platters; stir occasionally while drying. When thoroughly dry, "condition" and pack.

String Beans, Method 1.—Directly after picking; string the beans, wash in cold water, drain on soft paper or towels; cut in one-inch pieces or slice lengthwise. Dry by artificial heat.

String Beans, Method 2.—Directly after picking, string and wash beans; plunge immediately into boiling water for five minutes; then plunge into cold water; drain on soft paper or towels; cut into desired form—either one-inch pieces or thin slices cut lengthwise,—and dry by artificial heat.

If beans have become too old to use as string beans, allow them to ripen; then shell and store.

Cauliflower.—Clean, divide in small bunches, blanch six minutes, and dry two or three hours at 110 degrees to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Cauliflower will turn very dark when drying, but will regain part of the color in soaking and cooking. Dried cauliflower is especially good in soups and omelets.

Brussels sprouts may be handled in a similar way, but add a pinch of soda to the blanching water.

Pumpkins and Squash.—(a) Select sound, well-grown specimens. Cut into strips; peel these; remove all seeds and the soft part surrounding them. Cut strips into smaller bits not over quarter-inch thick and two inches long, and dry.

(b) Pare and cut into about half-inch strips and blanch three minutes. Remove surface moisture and dry slowly from three to four hours, raising temperature from 110 degrees to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Herbs.—Celery tops, parsley, mint, sage, and herbs of all kinds need not be blanched, but should be washed well and dried in the sun or in the drier. These are good for flavoring soups, purees, gravies, omelets, etc.

Peas.—(a) Shell and spread on trays and dry.

(b) Shell full-grown peas with non-edible pod, blanch the peas from three to five minutes, remove surplus moisture, spread in single layer on trays, and dry from three to three-and-a-half hours. Begin drying at 110 degrees Fahrenheit, raising temperature very slowly in about one-and-a-half hours to 145 degrees Fahrenheit. Continue drying one-and-a-half or two hours at 145 degrees Fahrenheit.

(c) Shell full-grown peas, passing through a meat grinder (Fig. 5), spread on trays and dry. Whole peas take longer to dry, but when cooked they resemble fresh peas. The ground peas dry more quickly but make a product which can be used successfully only in the preparation of soup or puree.

(d) When drying the very young and tender sugar peas, use the pod also. Wash and cut in quarter-inch pieces. Blanch in boiling water six minutes. Remove surplus moisture and dry the same length of time and at the same temperature as string beans. It is not necessary to use soda when blanching peas.

Raspberries.—(a) Sort out imperfect berries, spread the selected berries on trays and dry. Do not dry so long that they become hard enough to rattle. The drying should be stopped as soon as

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REVEREND MOTHER SUPERIOR

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the berries fail to stain the hand when pressed.

(b) Pick leaves and stems from fruits and spread on trays. Handle carefully and do not bruise. Spread in thin layer on tray and dry slowly. Raise temperature gradually from 110 degrees to 125 degrees Fahrenheit in about two hours. Do not raise temperature higher than 130 degrees Farenheit until a considerable portion of the moisture has evaporated, as otherwise expansion will occur and juice will be lost by dripping. This is accompanied by loss of flavor and color. Finish drying berries at 140 degrees Fahrenheit for two to three hours. It is necessary to dry berries from four to five hours.

Blackberries, dewberries, huckleberries, and Saskatoons can be dried in the same way as raspberries.

Peaches.—Peaches usually are dried unpeeled, but they will be better if peeled before drying.

(a) Remove the stones, cut the fruit into halves, or preferably into smaller pieces, and spread on trays to dry.

(b) Cut in halves, pit, lay in trays pit side up, and dry at same temperature and for same length of time as apples.

TO BUILD CONCRETE SHIPS

The Atlas Construction Company of Montreal it is reported are the prime movers in an enterprise to build a fleet of concrete ships in Montreal.

The building and operating of concrete vessels is not by any means new, says the Financial Times, Montreal. The first boat of its kind was built in France in 1849, and is still in service. Later a 50-foot vessel was built in France at what was considered a surprisingly low cost of construction, and the cost of maintenance was so low as to be negligible.

A year or two before the war an Italian firm built twenty fairly large vessels and over sixty pontoons for floating bridges. At the same time they built a large collier, fitted with steam power. Then the Germans came in with their powers of scientific organization and built a barge with over-all length of 130 feet, the beam being 20 feet, and in connection with this it is said that the cost of construction was 25 per cent. less that that of building a steel barge of ordinary pattern. Besides, several similar vessels built in British and American yards, most of them being at the present time actually engaged in coastal trade, Norway has gone one better and is now constructing a steamship of 3,000 tons.

In San Francisco a concrete ship is being designed with a length of 330 feet, beam 44 feet, depth 31 feet, capacity, 4,500 tons.

It is understood that the new vessel will be 200 feet in length and that the thickness of the hull will be from three to five inches. The cost of the vessel will be well within $100,000. The engines for this vessel, it is said, have been contracted for, and the vessel will be launched before October 1,

The idea of this venture is that Europe wants ships and wants them quickly, and as concrete vessels can be turned out more rapidly that steel vessels, and at much less cost, the opportunities for Canada's participation are too attractive to be ignored.

Walter Pratt, general superintendent of the sleeping and dining car department of the C.P.R. has issued instructions that no young meats such as early spring lamb, veal, young chickens, or squabs will be supplied. Fresh roasts must not be used every day. Cold meats must be used up in some form without waste. Fish is to be served freely according to the kind most plentiful in the sections operated. Butter and lard must be avoided as much as possible in cooking. Sour milk and cream to be utilized and every scrap of cheese. The silver cream pitchers are being removed from the dining cars, and individual cream jugs substituted. "In the conserving of foods," says Mr. Pratt, "the careful serving of bread is very necessary. Three slices of bread from the loaves at present supplied, with one pat of butter, are ample for an order. Deep pies with one crust only, either meat or fruit, should be used in preference to pies with top and bottom crust. Open fruit or jam tarts also should be used."

School and College Directory

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CALENDAR—For Calendar containing full information apply to the Bursar.

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NOTICE TO PARENTS The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters

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For Calendar or any information needed, write **Dr. S. J. McKee, Registrar, Brandon, Man.**

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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

"MY HAPPIEST DAY"

All entries for the latest contest, "My Happiest Day" were to have been in not later than September 1. The entries have been coming in very slowly. I know this is vacation time and the time above all others when one cannot collect one's thoughts for serious work. Myriads of holiday voices are calling, the woods, streams, pastures, wild cherries, birds and the other voices of nature which children love to hear and follow. But after one of those happy days when you have done the things you love to do in the summer holidays, wouldn't you like to tell the other readers of this page all about it?

Because I feel sure that the boys and girls who read this page would like to hear about your "happiest day," I am going to extend the contest period one week. All stories reaching this office telling about your happiest day not later than September 8, will be entitled to compete for the three prizes that are offered. Let us all hear about the "Happiest Days."

DIXIE PATTON.

GWEN AND THE FAIRIES

Once there was a little girl named Gwen who lived in the country with her father and mother in a little cottage. There was a little verandah on one side of the house. At the front they had a little garden in which they grew flowers and some fruit trees, which were about six feet high and gave a good shade. Gwen loved to play in the garden and listen to the birds singing. One night when she was in her room, getting ready for bed, she heard a little noise behind her. She turned around and saw a little fairy only three inches high. She was dressed in a flowing white gown. There was a string of white pearls around her neck. There was also a band of jewels around her head, which kept her hair back from her face. "Would you like to come with me to a fairies' party down in the garden tonight, Gwen?" asked the fairy. "Yes, oh, yes," replied Gwen, capering around the room in her joy. "But might I not step on some of the fairies, as they are so small and I am so big?" "Oh, that is easily answered," replied the fairy, waving her magic wand at Gwen, who felt herself shrinking up until she was the same height as the fairy. "Come on now," said the fairy. Then they flew out of the window, which opened into the garden. Gwen saw a large group of fairies dancing around a beautiful fairy in the centre. She was the fairy queen, who wore a crown of rubies and diamonds. She wore a dress of light blue satin trimmed with ermine. She wore a beautiful coral necklace and in her hand she held her magic wand, which was decorated with pearls and sapphires and rubies. Soon Gwen and her guide were in the circle dancing merrily. After they were tired of dancing they went into the castle, which was brilliantly lighted from one end to the other. As it was time for supper they all sat down to the feast. In a little while they were through with the feast. They had some more music and dancing and then the fairies started to go home. Gwen was taken home by the fairy who said good night and then vanished. Gwen went to bed and dreamed about the fairy queen. Before the fairy vanished she restored Gwen to her natural height.

ISABEL SMITH,
Box 37, Leney, Sask. Age 10.

FOXES IN THE GARDEN

Once when my mother and I were out working in the garden we saw some green things coming up. We went over to see what they were. When we got there we found them to be peas, radish and onions.

Then we came back and went on sowing seeds till it was dark. We then went in and got the supper for the men. After we had our supper we went to bed.

In about the middle of the night we heard a dreadful noise. Papa got up and got the gun and went out to see what was the matter. When he got out he saw a fox. He shot at it, but missed it. When he got into the house he heard the same noise again. He went out again and killed one fox. When the others saw that one was dead they rushed toward him. Papa shot again but did not get any more. Then he took a few steps forward and the foxes all ran away. He went out and shot the fox again to be sure it was dead. Then he took it in so the others could not eat it. He went back and got into bed. In the morning when we got up we found everything tramped down.

BESSIE MORAN,
Rocanville, Sask. Age 10.

THE ORCHARD FAIRY

One warm spring night a little fairy found herself in a farmer's orchard. She loved to see all things look bright and happy. The night before she visited a neighbor's garden and the next morning everything looked twice as beautiful as the night before. So she thought she would help this man too. She went to the apple trees and kissed every blossom that she could find. As soon as her lips touched the blossoms they opened right up. Then she went to the cherry trees and did the same to them. She turned around and said to herself, "The farmer will be surprised to find his garden growing so well."

Next morning when the children awoke they looked out of the window, where bright Mr. Sun was peeping in. They saw all the flowers looking so pretty with dewdrops on every one. They looked up in the trees more surprised than ever to see pink apple blossoms and white cherry blossoms.

All the summer the children watched the blossoms grow. At last the big apples were ripe and the children loved them very much.

MARTHA RAFN,
Bon Accord, Alta. Age 11 years.

THE ROSE'S FRIGHT

On one moonlight night, one of the roses said in an angry tone, "Why does our mistress come out each morning and pull a bouquet of us, and pin us on her dress?" "Hush!" said another of them, "you should not be so angry with her for we would not have been here if she had not planted us." "Well, I am sure we look prettier growing here than pinned on her dress." Just then, Mr. Bunny hopped in amongst the flowers and started to nibble at one of the green leaves near the rose that had been so angry. When she saw him she grew frightened and wished her mistress had pulled her so that the bunny could not get her. Just then in came Mrs. Bunny with all the little bunnies after her which made the rose still more frightened, and hope that none of them would get her. Just then the dog came sniffing around them for he had got Bunnies' tracks and followed them. At this the rose gave a cry of delight to see all the bunnies running with old Carlo after them.

RETTA STEPHENS,
Lyleton, Man.

THE WATER FAIRIES

As the silvery moon had just come out the flowers heard someone talking, and on looking around saw a fairy dressed in a coat of satin, embroidered with gold and silver. "I must tell these flowers not to droop so," they heard her saying.

"Oh, do!" they cried. And so she began:

"Once a long, long, ever such a long time ago, there was no water only away ever so deep in the ground and no one knew about it but fairies. So one time, when everyone was dying of thirst, we fairies met and decided to dig for water. So we did. Oh, we dug ever so many hundred feet all in one day for there were many of us.

Finally we got water and then we carried it up to the sky and filled the clouds so full they burst. Then we kept carrying it up and kept them full for one whole day, and by that time everyone had all they wanted.

So now you know that when it rains we fairies are carrying it up. So be thankful for the rain you get and do not droop so."

Then they watched her as she stepped into a carriage made of sparkling diamonds and was gone. Soon the flowers were asleep and everything was still.

LONNELLE COFFIN,
Youngstown, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Millions of tins for the boys at the front

are needed to pack their pork and beans, their milk, etc. Don't do a single thing to stop that supply of tin.

You don't need to buy biscuit in tins. Our system of frequent prompt shipments to dealers of biscuit in paraffine-lined cardboard cartons brings you the nicest, freshest biscuits you have ever tasted—without a tin being used. Try

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North-West Biscuit Company, Limited,
EDMONTON, Alta.
Agencies at Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Vancouver. 21

Farm Women's Clubs

Please address all communications regarding the work of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association to Mrs. John McNaughtan, Piche P.O., Sask.

EXECUTIVE MEETING W.S.G.G.A.

The executive of the W.S.G.G.A. met at the central office, Regina, on July 27, 1917. A great deal of business was transacted, the principal item being that connected with the resignation, through ill health, of Miss Stocking, our secretary. The following message was sent to Miss Stocking:—

The executive of the Women's Section of the G.G.A., here assembled, wish to tender to Miss Stocking their sincerest regret for her ill health and hope that she may have an early and complete recovery. They are missing her very much at this meeting. They wish to tender their thanks and appreciation for the splendid work she has done since the formation of the Women's Section of the Sask. G.G.A.

A message of sympathy was also sent to Mrs. F. Riggale, Eyebrow, Sask., one of the directors-at-large of the W.S.G.G.A., on the loss of her only son who was killed at the front.

After much discussion it was decided that as the writer, in her capacity as president, was more intimate with the W.G.G. work than anyone else, she should take over Miss Stocking's work as secretary until convention. It was further arranged that Mrs. Haight, vice-president, should assume the major part of the president's duties, that she might be more free to carry on the secretarial work.

Mrs. C. E. Flatt, as executive member of the Social Service Council of Saskatchewan; Mrs. S. V. Haight, W.G.G. representative on the Provincial Equal Franchise Board; and Mrs. John McNaughtan, member of the executive of the National Council of Women, each reported on the activities of these various bodies with which the women Grain Growers are affiliated. Plans were made for providing local secretaries with information on points of contact between the work of the W.G.G. and these various organizations. Considerable time was spent over the reports and suggestions of the 14 directors who had responded to the request of the executive. All suggestions that would facilitate the work and help to extend the usefulness of the district director were adopted, with a view of putting as many as possible into speedy practice.

A Message

You will note by the report of the executive meeting that I have been appointed to take over the work, formerly carried on by Miss Stocking, as secretary of the W.S.G.G.A.

No one regrets more than I do that Miss Stocking has been obliged to resign. Miss Stocking and I have done team work—and often heavy team work—for three and a half years, always in perfect harmony. You know also that we have lost one of our best friends and advisors, one who was mainly instrumental in gathering the group of farm women together at Saskatoon in 1914, who afterwards formed the W.S.G.G.A. I allude to Miss Francis Marion Beynon of The Grain Growers' Guide. The loss of these two friends makes it for a time more difficult to carry on our work.

May I ask for the heartiest co-operation of every local secretary and member, in continuing this work.

Always at your service.

VIOLET McNAUGHTAN.

DELAYED REPORTS

Through the delay occasioned by Miss Stocking's resignation a number of reports have been delayed. They will appear in order from now on. V. McN.

A MESSAGE FOR DISTRICT 9

I shall be pleased to be of any service to any local or locality where the women are desirous of organizing a W.S.G.G.A. or W.G.G.A., or even if they are only seeking information along those lines. If any of the women interested will write to me I shall be most happy to answer their letter, or if so requested, to travel to their locality if my travelling expenses are paid or provided for.

MRS. ALEX. WALLACE,
Director for District 9.
Guernsey, Sask.

TO DISTRICT No. 14

A few years ago a number of women conceived the idea of starting an association to run parallel with the Grain Growers' Association. The idea being to work under the men's protection and along similar lines, but to take up more particularly the women and children, the home and family side of things and of life. This was formed and is called the Women's Section of the Grain Growers. Those who are in the work feel there is more to be done than most women realize and that the help of all women is needed. Nor is it entirely a burden of work, but it is a branching out into other things, bringing with it an education, a growth of intellect, a broadening of mind which brings a large amount of real pleasure, good company and happy times.

As district director I am at your call to help to organize or should you be organized to help to increase your membership or enliven your meetings.

E. MITCHELL.

PRACTICAL PATRIOTISM

Enclosed find a money order for $25, which you will kindly donate to the Red Cross funds of the society. The above proceeds were made from a "moving picture and ice cream social," which was held here for that purpose. We received your letter acknowledging $100 which we sent you. I hope our "mite" will help alleviate some suffering and want.

GEORGIANNA PURDY.
W.S.G.G.A., Rutland, Sask.

MRS. JAMES, PONOKA, WRITES

We are greatly interested at present in Red Cross work and intend sending as much farm produce as possible to the Military Hospital of Alberta, as well as taking up cash subscriptions for French Red Cross day.

We cannot do too much of this kind of work at this present awful crisis. We are also doing all the Red Cross sewing we possibly can. Although a great many of our members are very busy and have their hands full of work, they feel it to be their duty, and a very necessary one, that they spend some of their time for this great cause.

We are taking up child problems for discussion and are to have some papers read on this question at our next meeting. We expect to take up and discuss the Farmers' Platform as we feel there is no question at the present time which would be of more interest to us and which would give us more information in regard to making the best use of the vote. We expect to arrange a meeting to be held in conjunction with the local U.F.A., where both the men and women locals will discuss this platform together. We usually liven up our meetings with singing, reading or recitations and have a really social as well as business meeting.

ALIX SCHOOL FAIR

June was a busy month with us. On the 16th we, in co-operation with the teachers of the district, held our annual school fair and field day. Fourteen schools competed. It was a bright, hot day and there was a huge crowd. The exhibits were splendid, quite a surprise to the people who had not realized how much the schools were really doing. The program included singing and drill. This was much enjoyed by the audience. Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, spoke to the children for a short time. So keenly were the sports appreciated that they were kept up till the special left at 9 p.m. Our U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals provided a shield which was won by one of our ungraded country schools, namely, Ripley School. The exhibits from this school were of a variety and excellence quite unsurpassable. On the 30th we held our monthly club meeting. Mrs. Muldrew, of the department of agriculture, addressed us, giving us many excellent ideas in regard to club work and other work for us as women and girls. We arranged a joint picnic with the U.F.A. for the 18th inst., so with the

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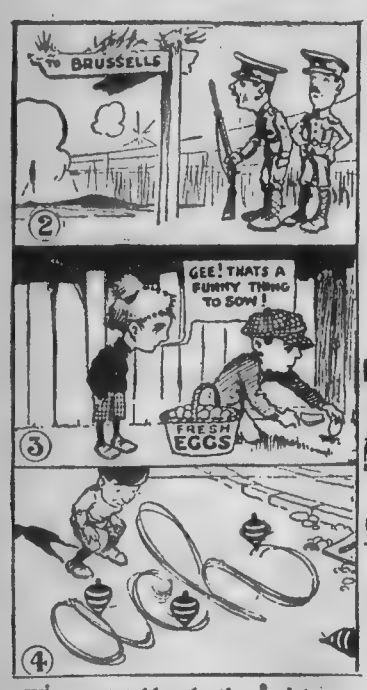
What Did We Plant in Our Vegetable Garden?

TO help win the war we must all produce, so every patriotic Canadian has a vegetable garden this year. We have a fine assortment of vegetables in our garden, and if you will study the pictures at the right you may be able to discover what we are growing. Each of the pictures represents a common vegetable that you all know. Here are two examples from the series our artist drew and we will tell you that No. 1 is Cauliflower (Call-eye-Flower) and No. 8, Beets (Bee-eats). Now see if you can solve the rest and when you have them all, write your solutions on a sheet of paper and send them to us.



What vegetables do these pictures represent?

What vegetables do these pictures represent?

This Contest is Free of Expense to All

YOU do not spend a single penny of your money, nor will you be asked to buy anything in order to enter this great Contest and win the Chevrolet Car or a fine prize. The Continental Publishing Co., Limited, one of the strongest and best known publishing firms in Canada is conducting this interesting Contest in order to quickly advertise and introduce "RURAL CANADA for Women" the wonderful new magazine for Canadian Farm Folk and landlovers everywhere.

RURAL CANADA is different entirely from any other Canadian Farm Paper, because it is edited and published mainly for the women folk in our Canadian farm homes.

AS soon as your answers are received we shall write and tell you how many of the names you have solved correctly, and send you free a copy of this month's fine issue of RURAL CANADA. Then when you know your standing for the big prizes you will be asked to help us advertise and introduce RURAL CANADA in your neighborhood by showing your copy of the new magazine to just four of your friends and neighbors who will appreciate the worth and high purpose of RURAL CANADA and want it to come to them every month. State your willingness to accord us this simple favor when you send your answers. It will only require a few minutes of your time and you are guaranteed and will be sent at once a big cash payment or valuable reward for your trouble. If you wish we will gladly send you extra sample copies to leave with your friends to read.

Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

WRITE on one side of the paper only. On one sheet of paper put your answers to the puzzle pictures, with your full name and address, (stating Mr., Mrs. or Miss) in the upper right hand corner. Anything other than this must be on a separate sheet of paper.

Boys and girls under ten years of age are not allowed to send answers to this Contest, because later on we intend to have a fine contest for our boy and girl friends. Employees of this company are absolutely debarred from competing.

To ensure absolute fairness and impartiality in awarding the prizes, the properly qualified entries will be judged by a committee of three well known gentlemen, having no connection whatever with this firm, and contestants must agree to abide by their decisions. The prizes will be awarded to the duly qualified contestants whose entries have the greatest number of correct or nearly correct names and are considered by the judges to be neatest and best written, (proper spelling, punctuation and style of entry also being given consideration). A contestant may send in as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set may win a prize and not more than any one prize will be awarded one family or household. The Contest will close December 27th, immediately after which the judges will award the prizes.

Send two two-cent stamps to pay postage on your free sample copy of RURAL CANADA, prize list, etc.

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Address your solutions to

THE CONTEST EDITOR, RURAL CANADA 6 CONTINENTAL BLDG., TORONTO

flower show coming this month we expect this also to be a busy month.

BELLE STONE,
Secretary.

A NEW ORGANIZATION

Three Hills reports a new U.F.W. with Mrs. C. M. Flett as secretary. Mrs. Parlby, the president, visited there on July 9 and held a successful meeting, with the above result. Success to them!

L. R. B.

Gleichen sends the following:—

The U.F.W. was organized in Gleichen May 12, 1917, with 12 members. Mrs. Wm. Walsh, president; Mrs. John Buckley, vice-president; and Mrs. R. B. Hayes as secretary. Mrs. Parlby gave an address to the U.F.W., June 29, 1917, and a social afternoon was arranged for July 17. We have held no separate meetings yet, but hope to soon.

L. R. B.

CARSTAIRS U.F.W.

Carstairs U.F.W. reports a membership of 35, and an egg circle with a steadily growing membership. The eggs are handled by the co-operative merchant. The proceeds of two lunches which were served brought $46.60. Red Cross work is claiming considerable attention and there is an interesting program as well.

L. R. B.

Mrs. Cartwright, Gwynne, reports:—

A benefit dance was given at the home of Mrs. Cartwright in June by the women of the Gwynne U.F.W.A. and neighboring women for the Red Cross Fund. The music was kindly donated by members of the U.F.A. and others. During the evening ice cream, cake, sandwiches and coffee were served and $62 was taken in. The expenses were $17, leaving the sum of $45, which we would like sent to the Red Cross Fund. Our little club is prospering and we expect to help more in the future.

DOES THIS LOOK UNPATRIOTIC?

Asker raised $200 for Red Cross during the month of June. These are busy farm people too, but they realize that they have a duty in this great struggle. I wonder how the idea got abroad that the farm people of Alberta are unpatriotic?

L. R. B.

STUDYING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Gough Lake U.F.W., one of the latest to line up with us, is taking up the study of International Relations. They have ordered four books on the subject:—An Introduction to the Study of International Relations; The War and Democracy; After the War; The Problems of the War and Peace. All of these are by well known authors.

L. R. B.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of the province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Mrs. Violet McNaughtan, Piche; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

HOME MADE SOAP

Grandmother knew how to make use of left-over fats and greases and she kept the kitchen supplied with a useful grade of home made soap.

Here's the way she did it: She saved all the "drippings" and kept them in a large earthenware crock and at the end of each month she made them into soap. First she put all the fat into a large kettle on the back of the stove, and when it was all melted she cut up a large raw potato and dropped it in to purify it; then she let the fat cook slowly until all the water was evaporated or until it stopped sputtering. When the fat was pure she strained it through several thicknesses of cheesecloth, or if she wanted it whiter she strained it through charcoal or clay.

She made a soda solution of one pound of pure caustic soda dissolved in five pints of water and mixed in 14 ounces of this solution to each pound of pure warm fat, and she stirred the mass until smooth. Then she poured the mixture into pans or boxes lined with greased paper and put it away in a dry place to harden.

A number of meetings of electors are being held at various points throughout Western Canada in favor of the establishment of a national government pledged to a strong win-the-war program. Resolutions calling for the union of all parties endorsing compulsory military service are being passed.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

been confined to the C.N.R. and Military Voters' Bill. For three days absolutely no progress was made with the latter the opposition most strenuously objecting to some of its provisions. The government showed no signs of yielding until F. B. Carvel came back from New Brunswick where he took the political scalp of Ex-Premier Fleming, and jumped into the fight, ably seconded by A. K. MacLean—both conscriptionists. It was the day that the announcement was made in the press that Mr. Carvell would, so far as the Liberal unionists are concerned, be acceptable as the head of a union government. It was noticeable that Sir Robert Borden paid close attention to Mr. Carvell's remarks and had frequent whispered conferences with the minister of justice. The ultimate result was a joint conference at which the bill was considerably modified. The proposals to which the Liberals took exception were several in number. One was to allow non-residents of Canada fighting with the Canadian forces to vote and to choose the constituency in which they would exercise the franchise. Another was to allow the overseas returning officers to carry around open ballot boxes during the four weeks the election will be in progress. Still another provision exempted deputy returning officers from the necessity of notifying scrutineers when a vote was to be taken. The government accepted a proposal to provide that in the case of former Canadians, or soldiers who have lived in Canada, they should vote in the constituency in which they last resided. It was also decided that the ballot boxes must be kept locked during the election, the ballots to be deposited in them through slits and that scrutineers representing both parties must be present when a poll is taken. These provisions certainly make the bill much less liable to abuse. This afternoon an amendment by Mr. Pugsley, to confine the vote to residents of Canada was defeated on a division of 51 to 18.

C.N.R. Deal Mysterious

While the majority of the members on both sides of the house are in agreement as to the desirability of the government securing possession of the Canadian Northern Railway the fight in the house over the proposal of the government to pay for the common stock continues to develop. The members of the opposition continue to argue that the stock has no real value and that the government should act under the legislation of 1914 and take over the system, the C.N.R. having defaulted in regard to its interest obligations. The argument revolves around and around this crucial point and promises to become monotonous before the bill is finally disposed of. It would not be surprising if the fight is kept up until the closure rule is invoked. The possibility of Conservative opponents of the Union government proposals organizing a "cave" and refusing to support this bill unless they are abandoned is being discussed in the corridors. Undoubtedly the "raw materials" for an acute situation are lying around quite promiscuously.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

Continued from Page 18

tricks. I took a whip and a bridle and started. I kept this up every day until she would lie down when I wanted to get on her back and jump and kick when I cracked the whip. Then I took the two year old colt out of the stable. My sister got my camera and brought it to the stable. She helped me get on his back. I got on and he started to buck. He put his head to the ground and kicked and reared. I told Katie to take the picture and she did. I treated him the same way as I did Dolly and now he is as quiet as she is.

MARGARET SAMMON,
Sask. Age 11.

Ontario this year will have the biggest oat crop in the history of the province, according to Dr. A. C. Creelman, commissioner of agriculture for that purpose. "We will have 125 million bushels as compared to the average crop of 100 millions."

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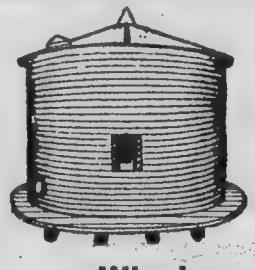
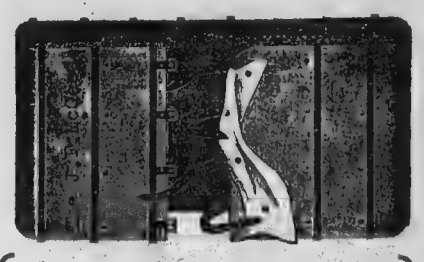


MAX PORTABLE Corrugated Granaries

Have given over 12 years satisfactory service to Western Canadian farmers. This is the guarantee you want in combination with our reasonable price. Write today for full particulars.

Winnipeg Ceiling & Roofing Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 3006, G.G.G. 3 WINNIPEG, MAN.



We Have the Goods
For Immediate Delivery

Binder Canvases, each	$5.00
B. Canvas Slats, each	.05
Mower sections, with rivets (per box of 25)	1.10
Binder sections, with rivets (per box of 25)	1.10
Guard plates, with rivets (per box of 25)	.90
Mower Knives, each	2.00
Binder Knives, each	2.40
Link Chain Belting, price per 100 links	.90
Binder Reel Fans, each	.17
Binder Reel Arms, each	.12
Mower and Binder Pitmans	.40
Pitman Boxes, each	.45
Mower and Binder Guards	.21

PLOW SHARES

12 inch	$3.25
13-14 inch	3.50
15-16 inch	3.75
18 inch	4.00

Drop us a card and we will mail you a complete price list.

The John F. McGee Co.
74 Henry Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

OATS
Several Thousand Bushels Wanted

We have a great demand for OATS at the present time and numerous avenues of disposition. For the right kind, we can as a rule pay big premiums. Consign what you have direct to—

LAING BROS.
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

LIVE POULTRY

Hens, per lb.	16c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Spring Chickens	20c
Young Ducks, per lb.	16c
Old Ducks, per lb	14c
Turkeys, in good shape, per lb.	20c
Young Geese, per lb.	18c
Old Geese, per lb.	13c

These Prices are for Live Weight F.O.B. Winnipeg
If you cannot make crates let us know what variety and how many you have and we will forward crates for shipping.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co. Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, August 27, 1917)

Very little change developed in the wheat situation since a week ago. The old crop is getting pretty well cleaned up and now daily car receipts and offerings of cash wheat are very small. Terminal elevator stocks are also dwindling, and before there is any real movement of new crop wheat the elevators at the head of the lakes will be almost cleaned out of the 1916-17 crop. A few cars of new crop are coming along and are all of One Northern quality. There is still no announcement from the Board of Grain Supervisors regarding the price of the new crop. There was an unconfirmed report on Saturday that the price had been fixed in the United States at $2.10 per bushel, but it is not expected that anything definite will be heard in either country for a few more days.

Oats prices showed some strength for a few days with considerable export business worked. On Friday and Saturday there was a lack of support locally and prices declined in sympathy with American corn and oats markets.

Barley offerings are very light and prices show a lower trend.

Flax prices advanced sharply locally and in the American markets where the maximum price of $3.30 was cancelled. New high levels have been reached and $4.00 flax in American markets looks quite within the range of possibility.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat—			
August 21	215	....	....
August 22	213	....	....
August 23	214	....	....
August 24	220	....	....
August 25	215	....	....
August 27	216	....	....
Week ago	....	212	....
Year ago	144¾	140	143⅜
Oats—			
August 21	62¼	58¼	....
August 22	63⅜	59⅝	....
August 23	63¼	59⅜	....
August 24	63⅝	59¼	....
August 25	62	57⅞	....
August 27	63¼	59⅝	....
Week ago	62	58⅜	....
Year ago	49	47	....
Flax—			
August 21	335	329	....
August 22	334	....	....
August 23	338	329	....
August 24	347	341	....
August 25	356¾	351	....
August 27	355	350	344
Week ago	333¼	325	....
Year ago	188½	189	189½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, August 25)

WHEAT—

No. 1 Dark Northern Spring—1, $2.68; 1, $2.70; 1, $2.65.

No. 1 Northern Spring—12, $2.65; 1, $2.60; 4, $2.50; 8, $2.52; 1, $2.70.

No. 1 Red Spring—1, $2.60.

No. 2 Northern Spring—3, $2.60; 1, $2.51; 2, $2.55; 1, $2.61.

No. 2 Red Spring—1, $2.60.

No. 3 Northern Spring—1, $2.55; 1, $2.60; 2, $2.54; 1, $2.45; 1, $2.50.

No. 3 Red Spring—1, $2.50.

No. 4 Northern Spring—1, $2.55; 1 $2.45; 2, $2.50.

No. 4 Red Spring—1, $2.50; 1, $2.45.

Sample Grade Northern Spring—1, $2.45; 1, $2.25; 1, $2.45; 1, $2.00.

Mixed—Sample grade, 1, $2.02; No. 3, 1, $2.45.

Smutty—No. 3 northern spring, 1, $2.50; sample grade northern spring, $2.35; No. 2 Northern spring, 1, $2.50; No. 1 northern spring, 3, $2.55.

Winter—No. 2 red, 1, $2.50.

OATS—Mixed grade, 1, 52½c; No. 3 white, 1, 52¾c; No. 3 white, 1, 52¾c; No. 3 white, 1, 53¼c; No. 3 white, 4, 53c; No. 3 white, 3, 52½c; No. 4 white, 1, 52c; mixed grade, 1, 52c; No. 3 white, 1, 53½c; mixed grade, 1, 53c; No. 4 white, 2, 51¾c; No. 4 white, 2, 51½c; No. 3 white, 1, 52½c.

FLAX—No. 1—Part, $3.74; 125, $3.77; 300, $3.75.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, August 22, was as follows —

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Calgary	Wheat	950.00	1,285.00	13,643.00
"	Oats	602.00	247.00	3,996.00
"	Barley	......	......	109.00
"	Flax	......	......	516.00
Moose Jaw	Wheat	2,163.30	12,971.00	166,017.40
"	Oats	......	......	17,667.21
"	Barley	......	......	1,819.34
"	Flax	......	......	283.22

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, August 27, 1917.—

	This Year		Last Year
1 hard	2,581.50		51,974.20
1 Nor.	23,257.20		3,140,167.50
2 Nor.	78,992.00		976,428.10
3 Nor.	148,410.00		883,448.30
No. 4	126,189.20		450,392.20
Others	876,720.50		1,954,340.20
This week	1,209,619.50	This week	7,456,751.30
Last week	1,909,994.50	Last week	9,934,382.10
Decrease	700,375.00	Decrease	2,477,630.40
Oats			
1 C.W.	15,617.02		127,467.12
2 C.W.	1,397,186.19		3,178,433.23
3 C.W.	335,533.00		617,494.04
Ex. 1 fd.	833,105.26		73,428.05
Others	1,154,403.16		1,251,409.00
This week	3,735,935.29	This week	5,248,232.10
Last week	4,068,220.07	Last week	6,380,853.07
Decrease	332,284.12	Decrease	0,000,000.00
Barley		**Flaxseed**	
3 C.W.	10,672.18	1 N.W.C.	276,950.02
4 C.W.	84,913.38	2 C.W.	137,486.32
Rej.	11,191.39	3 C.W.	64,059.36
Feed	14,332.30	Others	37,711.29
Others	20,655.20		
This week	141,766.01	This week	516,207.43
Last week	131,601.07	Last week	578,501.01
Increase	10,164.42	Decrease	62,293.14

SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	734,402.30	4,923,400.10
Oats	417,745.05	1,789,581.21
Barley	26,643.42	365,108.08
Flax	94,963.54	226,896.46
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	267,005.50	124,656.00
Oats	156,313.24	582,407.27
Barley	1,140.00	1,417.04
Flax	582.44	589.21

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending August 24, 1917.—

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	1,209,619	3,735,935	141,766
In East. Can. Ter.	2,125,255	5,376,564	204,047
Total	3,333,876	9,112,399	345,813
In American Ter.	408,327	1,946,494	712,801
Total this week	3,742,203	11,058,893	1,058,614
Total last week	4,707,683	13,669,053	902,451
Total last year	15,684,617	11,498,959	1,400,728

U.S. WHEAT PRICED FIXED SEPT. 1

Announcement on the price of wheat as fixed by the food administration will be made on Sept. 1 by Dr. Garfield, who is in charge of the administration's wheat conservation and price fixing program of that commodity.

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, August 25, were —

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	$2.40	$2.60 -$2.65
2 Nor. wheat	2.40	2.55 - 2.60
No. 3 wheat	2.38¼	2.50 - 2.55
3 white oats	.60¼	.51½- .52½
Barley	1.12-1.18	1.15 - 1.20
Flax, No. 1	3.59¾	3.71 - 3.76
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	2.15	(Sept.) 2.14½

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, Aug. 23.—An advance of $4.50 per cwt. in hog values within a month is without precedent. On Thursday of last week the $18.00 line was crossed by top hogs; Tuesday of this week recorded a $20.00 sale, against a previous August record at $11.50. Packing sows selling at $14.50 the last week of July were on a $19.00 basis at the crest of the rise this week. Excessive offerings, however, caused a big break in prices, with instances of $2.00 decline from Tuesday morning, the high point of the week. Competition was lacking and at the close it was estimated 14,000 remained in the pens. Shippers bought only 500 and packers purchased indifferently, three or four concerns being practically out of the market.

Today's sales were 50 cents to $1.00 below general selling of yesterday, with instances of $1.25 to $1.50 decline from "tip-top" sales of that day. The decline was so uneven that salesmen were almost unable to make comparisons.

Corn-fed cattle have held all the recent advance and are at the highest level in trade history, but grassers have declined 75 cents to $1.25 per cwt. since the high time last week. Stocker and feeder trade is in comatose condition, awaiting corn crop developments. Live muttons have gained about 25 cents during the week, feeding lambs being marked up 75 cents to $1.00 per cwt.

SOUTH ST. PAUL

South St. Paul, Aug. 25.—All three classes of livestock this week were on a different basis. Cattle, except the real good stock, showed a tendency to work lower. Hogs reached the high point in history on Tuesday and then declined rapidly. Sheep and lambs were on a steady to strong basis most of the week.

Cattle receipts totaled around 29,000, the heaviest week's run of the year to date. With expanding runs at other markets also, prices weakened off, especially on the plainer cattle, which were rated 25 and 50c lower for the week. Good to choice western cattle showed little change, and at the end of the week were bringing as much as at the start. Quite a lot of trade in this stuff was done at $10.00 to $11.00, including most of the Medora cattle that arrived Monday and some Montanas later in the period. Canadians also sold around $11.00, and one choice lot of them made $12.00 first of the week. No decent dry fed cattle were offered this week. Best of the native steers went around $10.00 and $10.25, and not much got that high because of lack of quality. For the yard run of native beef steers $7.50 to $9.00 was enough to get them, while the plain and inferior killers ranged down to $5.00 and $5.25, at which many of the cheap little steers cashed.

The crest of the hog advance was reached Tuesday when an extreme top of $18.85 was reached. This marked an advance of $1.00 to $1.25 in a week and then declined as much in a single day. The first of the week practically all trade was at $18.00 and above, while at the close top hogs were selling at $16.90 and bulk of the sales were down around $16.50.

Sheep and lamb trade developed a stronger tone as the week advanced. Receipts were fairly liberal and trading was more active than it has been any time this month.

WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—Receipts this week were 8,961 cattle, 6,026 hogs and 683 sheep.

There has been a considerable number of good heavy steers on the market this week. These cattle met a strong demand from southern buyers at steady prices. Medium butcher cattle showed a decline of 25 to 50 cents per cwt., and stockers and feeders were slightly stronger, especially the real toppy kind. Bulls and oxen were steady. Lower prices, particularly on medium cattle, are expected. There are a great number of steers coming between 900 and 1,000 lbs., and markets for these for killing purposes have eased off and consequently this class has now got to go to the feeders. The demand for real choice heavy cows was good this week.

On Friday of last week select hogs sold at an advance of 40 cents over Thursday's market. Monday the market opened steady at $17.25, Tuesday advanced to $17.75. Wednesday an advance of 65 cents per cwt., making top hogs $18.40. Thursday bulk of hogs sold steady, but the close was 10 cents higher, making a new high water mark of $18.50. This week has been one of sensational advances in all markets, but closing reports from outside indicate lower markets all around for next week. Packers are complaining about the number of bruised hogs coming and are asking shippers to take as much care as possible when loading as they intend to make a reduction on this account.

CALGARY

Calgary, Aug. 25.—The Alberta Co-operative Elevator Co. reports this week's receipts as — Horses, 125; cattle, 1,034; hogs, 1,372; and sheep, 175. For the corresponding week last year the receipts were —Horses, 378; cattle, 1,508; hogs, 1,324; and sheep, 817.

There were more cattle on the market this week than for some time, but the demand, especially for eastern shipments and any good killing cattle were quickly picked up, especially those heavy enough for the eastern packers. A considerable number of good steers were sold at from $8.60 to $8.75 and a few extra good ones at 9 cents. Sales were made of top cows at $7.00 to $7.75 and in a few instances at $7.50, one especially fine cow weighing 1,700 lbs. Good to medium steers sold strong at $7.75 to $8.40 and a few common killers around $7.75. The market seemed fully 25 cents higher than last week. Stockers are arriving very slowly and the demand is quiet, but with the improvement of the crop prospect we anticipate a better demand later on.

The market for hogs opened strongly, but there were none sold during the early part of the week. On Thursday hogs realized $18.50. Friday the market opened strongly and a few hogs were sold at 19 cents, but on advice from the east prices gradually weakened and the market closed at $18.25. The prospects for the future are very uncertain and all intending shippers would be well advised to keep in close touch with us. There were practically no fat sheep offered and prices are about the same as last week.

EDMONTON

The Edmonton branch of the Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports week's sales of 618 cattle, 72 calves, 732 hogs and 89 sheep. There was a heavier run of cattle, hogs and sheep than last week. The prices for cattle strengthened a little with both the eastern and local buyers on the market. There was a lot of butcher cattle on the market and the condition of same was better. Some extra choice steers sold at $8.50, with one at $8.75, and extra choice cows sold as high as 7 cents. The market was brisk on practically all classes and most of the cattle were cleaned up at good prices.

Hogs hit the high mark on Thursday when they sold for $17.75 off cars, the bigest bulk of the hogs going to the eastern buyers. The company handled 56 per cent. of the sheep, 30 per cent. of the hogs and 17 per cent. of the cattle.

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Aug. 25	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Aug. 24	Calgary Aug. 25	Chicago Aug. 24	St. Paul Aug. 24
Cattle	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c	$ c $ c
Choice steers	8.50-9.00	....	11.75-12.65	8.25-8.75	14.25-15.00	11.50-13.00
Best butcher steers	7.50-8.00	6.85-7.25	11.25-11.75	7.75-8.25	12.75-15.00	9.50-11.00
Fair to good butcher steers	5.00-7.65	6.00-6.50	8.00-10.30	7.00-7.50	11.50-14.25	8.00-9.50
Good to choice fat cows	7.25-7.75	6.00-6.25	8.25-8.75	6.50-7.25	10.00-12.00	8.00-9.75
Medium to good cows	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.55	6.25-7.50	....	7.00-10.00	6.00-8.00
Common cows	5.50-6.00	4.50-5.00	6.25-7.00	5.25-6.00	5.75-7.00	5.25-6.00
Canners	5.00-6.00	3.50-4.25	5.00-6.00	3.00-5.00	4.75-5.65	4.25-5.25
Good to choice heifers	7.50-8.00	6.00-6.50	....	7.00-7.50	9.00-13.25	8.00-9.75
Fair to good heifers	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	....	....	6.75-9.00	6.00-8.00
Best oxen	6.75-7.50	6.00-6.50	....	5.00-6.50	....	7.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	6.00-6.25	5.25-5.75	9.00-9.50	5.25-6.00	8.25-10.25	6.50-7.00
Common to bologna bulls	5.00-5.50	4.50-5.00	6.25-8.25	....	6.00-7.50	5.25-6.50
Fair to good feeder steers	6.75-7.25	5.00-6.25	7.75-8.25	....	8.00-9.00	6.50-8.50
Fair to good stocker steers	6.25-6.75	5.00-6.00	6.00-8.25	6.25-6.75	7.50-9.00	5.50-7.00
Best milkers and springers (each)	$75-$90	$65-$80	$90-$125	$75-$90	....	....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	$60-$75	$45-$55	$65-$120	$70-$75	....	....
Hogs						
Choice hogs, weighed off cars	....	11.00-11.10	$19.75	$18.25	19.00-19.50	17.50-18.25
Light hogs	15.00-16.00	10.00-10.50	$17.25	....	18.00-18.75	....
Heavy sows	10.00-12.50	$9.00	$16.75	....	17.50-17.85	....
Stags	8.00-9.00	$6.00	$15.50	....	18.00-19.00	....
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11.00-12.50	10.00-10.75	14.75-15.00	12.00-12.50	15.00-16.50	$15.50
Best killing sheep	9.00-10.00	7.50-8.25	11.00-12.00	10.00-11.50	11.50-12.00	9.00-10.00

Country Produce	Winnipeg Aug. 27	Winnipeg Year ago	Toronto Aug. 23
Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 dairy	33c	21c-22c	33c-34c
Eggs (per doz.)			
New laid	37c	20c-22c	40c-41c
Potatoes			
In sacks, per bushel	$1.35	80c	$2.50
Milk and Cream			
Sweet cream per lb.fat	40c	34c	....
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	34c	30c-32c	....
Live Poultry			
Fowl (Yearlings)	17c-20c	13c-14c	18c-20c
Old Roosters	18c	....	14c
Spring Chickens	22c	17c	20c-22c
Ducks	15c-20c	14c	10c
Hay (per ton)			No. 1 s
No. 1 Lowland	$9	$11	....
No. 1 Timothy	....	$13-$14	$11.50-12
No. 1 Midland	$14-$18	$10	....
No. 1 Upland	$12	....	....

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from August 21 to August 27 inclusive

Date	Wheat 1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Tf 1	Tf 2	Tf 3	Oats 2CW	3 CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	Barley 3 CW	4 CW	Feed	Flax 1 NW	2 CW
Aug. 21	240	240	240	236	218	193	172	...	...	...	62¼	60¼	60¼	58¼	57	122	118	113	335	327
22	240	240	240	236	218	193	172	...	...	...	63¼	61¼	61¼	59¼	58¼	..	..	..	334	329
23	240	240	238	232	214	188	169	...	...	...	63¾	61¾	61¾	59¾	59¼	117	113	..	341	333
24	240	240	238	232	214	188	169	...	...	...	63⅝	61⅝	61⅝	59⅝	58⅝	118	114	110	350	343
25	240	240	238½	232½	214½	188	169	...	...	...	62	60½	60½	58½	57½	118	114	112	359¾	352¾
27	240	240	232½	220½	195½	170	150	228	228	219½	63¼	62¼	62¼	60¼	59¼	118	114	112	360	351
Week ago	240	240	240	236	218	193	172	236	234	232	62	60	60	58	57	122	118	113	333¼	327¼
Year ago	150¾	148¾	144¾	137¾	132¾	122¾	115¾	..	....	...	49¼	49	49	48	47½	80	76	70	186½	183½

SAMPLE MARKETS

While the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the board of grain commissioners have not yet been announced, it is understood that the board will be empowered to authorize and license official sampling bureaus to procure samples from grain in cars or cargoes at Winnipeg, Fort William or Port Arthur, and such other points as may be designated by the board as sampling points. Until such bureaus are organized the board will authorize the chief grain inspector to supply, upon requisition, duplicate government grain inspector's samples for the use of the trade.

It is further provided that samples shall be drawn by the chief inspector for the sample market at Winnipeg whenever any shipper from any country point makes notation upon the railway shipping bill that a sample is to be drawn for sample trading.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is providing for the immediate furnishing of a sample trading room and a committee has been appointed to arrange for the collection of samples drawn in accordance with such rules as are approved by the board of grain commissioners. This committee is hard at work arranging all necessary details and expect to be in a position to make a fuller announcement within a few days.

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

Previously acknowledged	$55.00
Silverwood Patriotic Willing Workers Deepdale, Man.	50.00
Total	$105.00

Get Busy - NOW!

In less than a month's time you should be threshing. How about it? Are you going to thresh then or are you going to let the grain lay out in the fields and thresh next spring?

Do You Realize

the importance of buying the best individual outfit? What's the use of growing grain if a Separator wastes it? You'll never waste it with this outfit and the saving in fuel is tremendous. There never was an engine of similar h.p. rating that could deliver the power this **Type "Z" engine** can. It's a demon for work and remember it burns cheap kerosene.

Be Wise

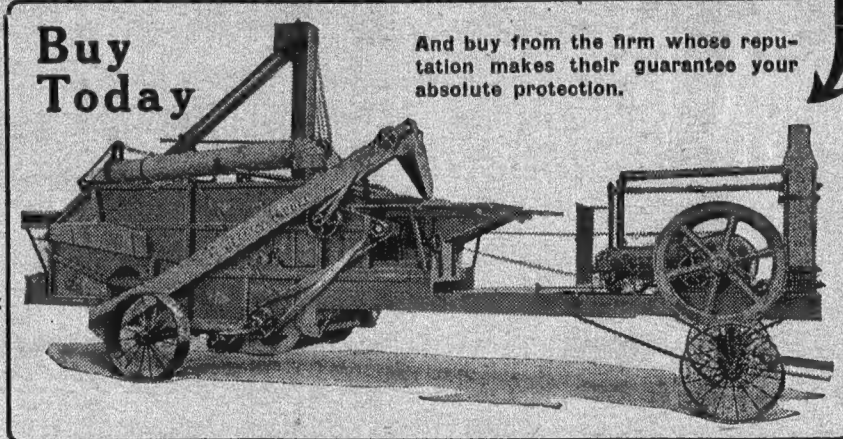
Send in your order today. We will ship you the greatest of all **Combination Threshing Outfits** and you will thresh your own crop and thresh it at any time.

Here's The Outfit

that will put the money right in your pocket — the **Fairbanks-Morse 24 x 46 in. Separator** with hand feed tables, windstacker, automatic register, and the **15 h.p. Type "Z" Engine.**

Buy Today

And buy from the firm whose reputation makes their guarantee your absolute protection.



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Saskatoon WINNIPEG Calgary

TURN THE HANDLE For Easy Kneading!

Could anything be simpler? All the worry and uncertainty gone forever when you own a

"CANUCK" Bread Mixer

Four Loaf Size $2.75

Eight Loaf Size $3.25

You will enjoy bread making this way. Get a "Canuck" from your dealer today, or send us price.

E. T. WRIGHT CO. LTD.

HAMILTON - CANADA

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Prize Butter Makers Use

Windsor Dairy Salt

Made in Canada

THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

LIVE POULTRY Wanted

Old Hens, per lb.	18c
Roosters, per lb.	12c
Ducks, per lb.	15-16c
Turkeys, per lb.	21c
Geese, per lb.	13c

Eggs, 34c per doz.

Butter, 32c per lb.

Spring Chickens, highest market price

These prices are good for 15 days, F.O.B. Winnipeg. Please let us know what you have and we'll forward crates and egg cases for shipping.

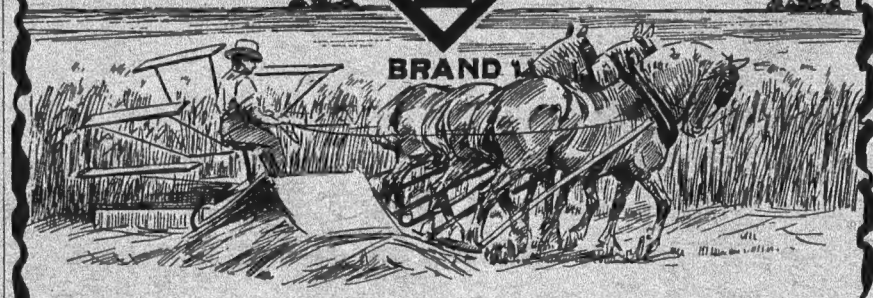
MONEY ORDER MAILED DAILY

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES ST. WINNIPEG

HARVESTER OIL

NOTE THE PRICE NOTE THE PRICE



Per Gallon **42 cents** Per Gallon

In forty-two gallon barrel lots

This is a good bit of news to the Western Farmer—to know that in this day of rising costs the **EATON** price makes it possible to still procure a strictly high grade Harvester Oil at a very low figure.

Fo prices on smaller quantities. see our 1917-18 Fall and Winter Catalogue.

BUY IT BY THE BARREL

It is the most economical way, and you can always find a neighbor willing to share your purchase, if you wish.

THE MOST SUITABLE LUBRICANT

for Threshing Machines, Mowers, Reapers, Binders and Farming Machinery in general

We are also making correspondingly low prices on **Gasoline Engine Oil, Steam Cylinder Oil, Cream Separator Oil, Hard Oil and Castor Oil.** See oil pages in our Catalogue.

PRICES LOW SHIPMENT PROMPT

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

WINNIPEG - CANADA

CURRENT EVENTS

The Ontario Department of Agriculture estimates that the crops in Ontario this year will have a value of $300,000,000. A $200,000,000 crop is a good average for the province, but this year not only is the quantity increased but the prices are higher all round. Hay represents one half the field crop and oats one quarter.

Two Eskimos charged with murdering two Catholic priests in the far north were found guilty at their trial in Calgary. The evidence showed that the priests were bullying the Eskimos into pulling a sled against their will, and had terrified them of their own lives, and the jury gave a strong recommendation for mercy.

King George has knighted former Ambassador Gerard in recognition of his unceasing and courageous efforts to ameliorate the lot of British prisoners in Germany. It will be impossible for Gerard to accept the honor without prmission from President Wilson.

Thomas Kelly, the Winnipeg contractor convicted in connection with the Manitoba government building scandal, has been allowed out on parole on the grounds of ill health, after serving nine months of a two and a half year term. A board of arbitration found that he had overcharged the province to the extent of $1,200,000. The government holds a caveat against this firm for $1,000,000, awaiting a final settlement. Kelly, who is over 60 years of age, is now at his home at Winnipeg.

The Imperial munitions board has announced that production of munitions in Canada wil be discontinued, as no longer necessary except in certain lines, which in part will be produced in lessened quantities. Some of the plants affected in consequence will resume pre-war activities in their regular lines, while others will engage in the production of equipment for ships. Increased capacity for munition production in Great Britain is said to be responsible. Much of the shell making machinery will probably have to be laid aside, as it is especially designed for shell making and could not in its entirety be utilized for anything else.

Food Controller Hanna has secured the passing of an order-in-council which prohibits until further notice the sale and purchase of peas, beans, tomatoes, beets, celery, corn, spinach, rhubarb, and pumpkins, preserved in cans, glass jars or any other container. The action is the outcome of investigations which show that the canners are not able to supply more than 50 per cent. of the demand for canned vegetables for the coming season. The disregard for the gravity of the food situation displayed by those purchasing canned vegetables when fresh ones are available has made prohibitory legislation essential.

In its July report the Federal labor department states that the index number of wholesale prices for the month was practically unchanged from that of June. Retail prices for potatoes were lower, but there were also decreases in the price of eggs, butter, cheese, bread and flour, although eggs later began to rise. Coal averaged slightly lower, but advances in rents also occurred.

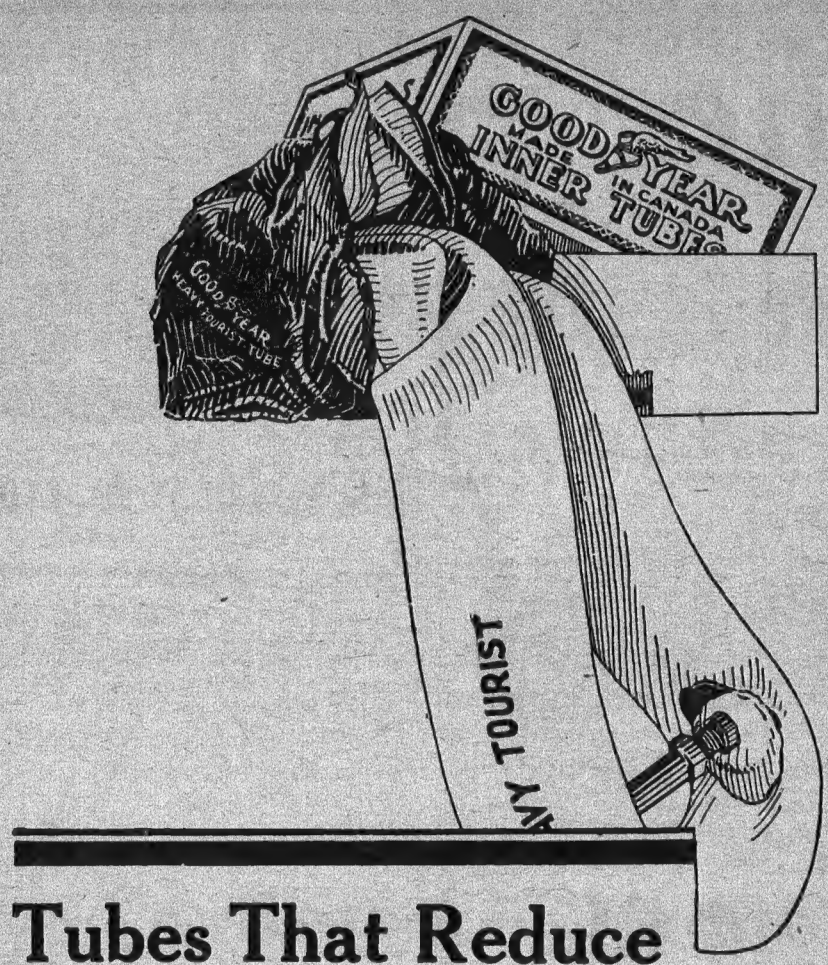
Sugar cards are to be distributed in Great Britain. Each housewife will be required to take one of these cards to her grocer when sugar supplies are purchased. He will stamp on it the amount secured. She must produce the card on each occasion when she makes a purchase of sugar, and the amount distributed to each householder will be strictly limited.

Farmers from the wheat growing states are protesting strongly against the maximum wheat price of $1.65, which it was rumored the Federal government intended establishing at Chicago. The grain committee, a later report states, will be ready to recommend a price by the middle of this week. Rumor puts this price at slightly more than $2.00 per bushel.

More than 12,000 harvest laborers have been shipped to all parts of Western Canada. Of these about half were booked from local points, including Winnipeg, Brandon, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Regina. Over 600 men have arrived from the United States. The balance were from Ontario and other Eastern provinces.

The British Food Controller has notified Canadian packers that no more Canadian bacon or hogs will be bought by the British government. This is expected to reduce prices for Canadian consumers.

The United States soldiers in France have ben dubbed with the name "Sammies." They do not like it very well, but probably it will stick, as has the nickname "Tommy" stuck to the British soldier.



Tubes That Reduce Tire Cost

Good tubes—**Goodyear Tubes**—will help you get that lower-tire-cost-per-mile that offsets your high gasoline cost-per-mile.

For the tube has a more than superficial bearing on tire costs. It may make or break a casing.

Consider the slow leak—a common feature of poor tubes. It is a nuisance, necessitating constant inflating. But it is more serious. It causes under-inflation—which ruins casings.

If tire costs matter to you—if greater mileage is desirable—choose tubes carefully. Choose **Goodyear Tubes** because they are fair to your tires.

Lamination is a quality-giving process. By it we insure air-tightness of a greater degree than is otherwise possible.

Fine rubber is rolled out thin as paper so that it can be rigidly inspected for leak-causing flaws. Then these transparent, perfect sheets are built up, layer on layer, into a **Goodyear Tube.** To perfect it we vulcanize the valve patch in instead of sticking it on.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited

Goodyear Tubes, along with Goodyear Tires and Tire-Saver Accessories, are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere

GOODYEAR MADE IN CANADA

TUBES

Save Money And Buy Your Plow Shares Now

PLOW SHARES		SPECIAL	
12 inch	$3.00	SP. 27	$4.00
13 inch and 14 inch	3.25	SP. 220	4.25
15 inch and 16 inch	3.50	340 Canton	4.00
18 inch	4.00	342 Canton	4.00

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The Canadian Stover Gasoline Engine Co. Ltd.

BRANDON -:- MANITOBA

Paint particularly manufactured to withstand time and weather—in a word "climate-proof" is none too good for your out-buildings.

Stephens'

Barn and Elevator Paints

Strong, solid paints—made honestly—that cover well, give long protection and come in colors most suited to the various jobs. Your hardware dealer has them.

G. F. Stephens & Co., Ltd.

Paint and Varnish Makers

Winnipeg Canada

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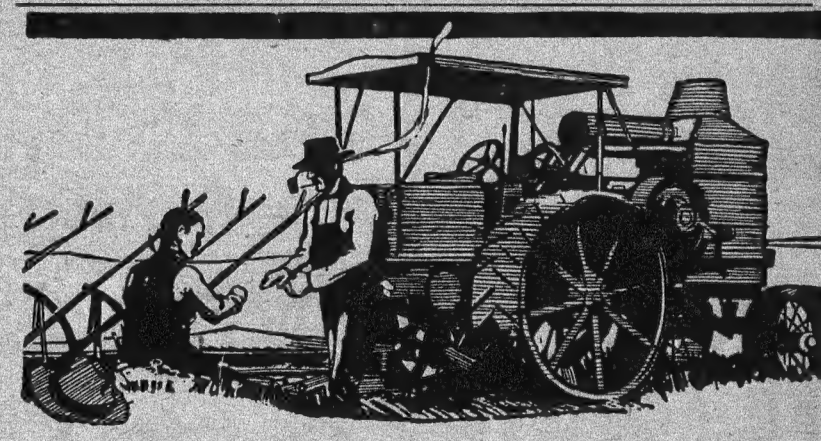


COST vs. PERFORMANCE

There is no economy in saving a penny or two for cheap lubricating oil when you can save many dollars by using the best. The oils we recommend for tractor lubrication are sold to you direct, at the lowest basis of price for absolutely reliable products. Ask our agent about the right oil for your tractor.

For Steam Tractors—

CAPITOL STEAM CYLINDER OIL

For Gasoline Tractors—

POLARINE OIL
STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

For Kerosene Tractors—

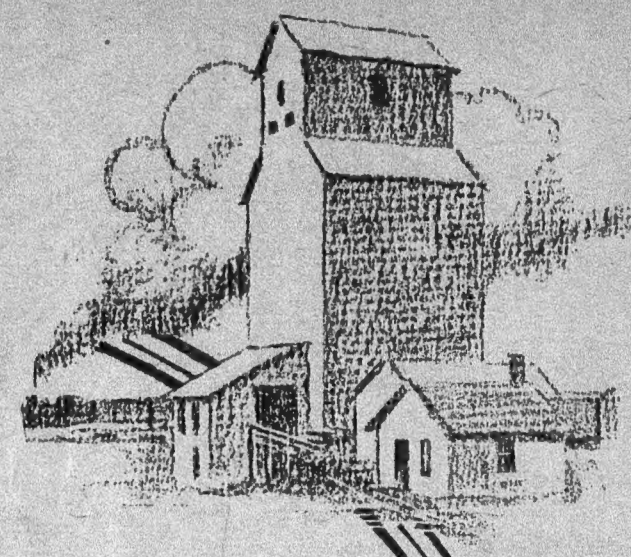
POLARINE OIL HEAVY
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL

All of our tractor oils are sold in steel barrels and steel half-barrels direct from our 500 prairie tank stations. There is one near you.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY
Limited

BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA

Practising the Co-operation We Preach --



If co-operation between neighbors is a good thing—and we all know it is—how much more helpfulness in all directions will come from the linking up of two farmer companies, both thoroughly organized and equipped to serve every individual farmer in Western Canada? A great stride in co-operation has been accomplished in the joining of—

The Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company Limited

AND

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited

These two companies were organized with the single idea that two could buy cheaper than one; that a dozen could sell to better advantage than two; that a thousand could uphold rights better than ten—in short, that co-operation could do these things. This idea as developed by these companies has made good, not only by putting money into the farmer's pockets, but also by making him a better business man.

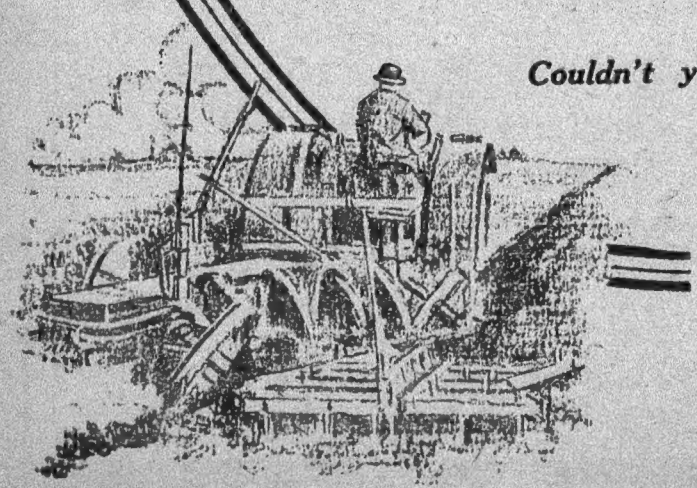
The two companies have made an equal success in serving the farmers. What was more natural than to make **One Unequalled Farmer Service** of the two?

From the standpoint of handling the farmers' crops, the consolidation will mean a big step in greater selling power, owing to the volume of grain handled.

The practical side of co-operation is shown in its most useful form when it comes to the handling of supplies like implements, farm machinery, fencing, lumber, and other necessities. Here we make one big order out of two smaller ones, one rock-bottom manufacturer's price out of two small order prices—a strength backed by over $3,000,000 assets that demands the highest quality in its goods—and gets it. On the other hand farmers, by clubbing together and getting their orders shipped by the carload, secure a reduction in the freight charges. Here indeed, is practical co-operation.

Livestock can now be sold by the new Company through its offices at **Edmonton, Calgary and Winnipeg Livestock Markets.**

Thirty thousand odd farmer shareholders insist that this big business of theirs shall work first, last and all the time in the interests of all farmers—whether they are shareholders or not.



Couldn't you confidently trust your business to such a concern?

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

WINNIPEG — REGINA — CALGARY